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HE COMES UP SMILING

BY CHARLES SHERMAN

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CHAPTER XII.

The Key to the Situation.

The Watermelon accepted the inexorable with the tramp's sangfroid; Henrietta with a sweet dignity, though slightly flushed. The door had been shut before the conference began and the person on the porch had not come in sight of the windows. With a slow wink at Henrietta, the Watermelon strode to the door. Instinctively the general started to lay his hand on the young man's arm as he passed, but instead picked up his hat from the table and noted that no one had seen that involuntary little gesture. The Watermelon threw open the door with a bit of a flourish and Alphonse, stolid, unsmiling, entered.

There was an involuntary sigh of relief from all, even the general.

"Well," asked the Watermelon, "what are the sleuths doing?"

"Where are the cars, Alphonse?" asked the general sternly, in the reaction of the suspense of the moment before.

"I left them at the back door," answered Alphonse, as one who understood perfectly the whole aspect of the case and realized that sometimes a quiet exit is more to be desired than great acclaim. "I thought you would not want them seen from the front."

"I have no objection to my car being seen by everybody," returned the general with a wave of his hand, which appeared to include the universe.

The back door was locked and the key gone, and the Watermelon had hurried to the door into the sheds and was struggling with the rusty lock. "This is the way," said he, "through the woodshed. That door's locked and there ain't a key; family probably left that way. I noticed the woodshed route this morning."

"We can shut this door on the side porch and lock it just as we found it," said Henrietta.

She shut the door and Alphonse as quietly turned the key. She lowered the window the Watermelon had opened and, finding that he had broken the lock in doing it, she slipped a dollar from her purse and left it on the ledge. It seemed to Henrietta to leave more, to pay for their night's lodging, would simply be adding insult to injury. One can not take unpardonable liberties with another's possessions and then pay for it in the gold of the land.

"Come," said she.

The Watermelon had already opened the door and was working on the lock of the one in the woodshed. Henrietta paused in the house door, the basket on her arm, and glanced back at the others. "Come on," said she.

"I will explain," began the general, with a firmness that was fast weakening.

"Father," said Henrietta, "you can not explain. Graft is dishonest. The only thing we can do is to run."

Billy grabbed up her gloves and obeyed with alacrity. Bartlett and the general followed in dignified majesty. Alphonse came last and shut each door as they passed through. With no undue haste, and yet with no loitering to admire a perfect summer morning, they climbed into the cars; Alphonse alone in the general's, the other five in Bartlett's with Bartlett at the wheel.

"Shall we rush them?" suggested the Watermelon with happy anticipation.

Alphonse, like the voice of reason, calm, unemotional, blase, spoke: "There is a cow lane back of the barn. It is wide enough for the cars. It leads into the road farther on. I left the bars down."

"You're a man, Alphonse," said the Watermelon.

They glided without further comment through the barnyard into the rocky, tree-shaded cow lane. The general glanced behind. No one was in sight. The lane was narrow and rough, last spring's mud having hardened into humps and ridges from the passing of many feet. The cars ran slowly of a necessity, and while the engines throbbed, the noise was not loud, and the slight hill on which the house stood deadened the sound and concealed the cars from any one in front. Henrietta leaned toward the Watermelon, who sat on the small seat just in front of her and just behind the general. "On such an occasion as this," she asked, "what did 'father' used to say?"

"Nothing," said the Watermelon. "There were times when he never said anything, one was when he was asleep and the other was when he was escaping from the police."

"Oh," cried Billy, "he was a minister, why should he have to escape from the police."

"He left the ministry," explained the Watermelon.

"What did he say when he left it?" teased Henrietta.

"Good-by," said the Watermelon.

Then the cars turned into the road and two men stepped from the bushes on either side. They were tall, rawboned country men, in flapping straw hats and blue jeans. Each carried a shot gun in the crook of his arm with a tender pleasure in the feel of it; each chewed a big piece of tobacco and each was apparently more than enjoying the situation. The Watermelon, leaning forward, with wary eyes, was pleased to see a look of surprise flit across their square-jawed, sun-tanned faces, as they saw the second car slowly following the first, and four men instead of one, as the telegram had said, "one man in a big red touring car," the make and engine number given.

For a moment the general could think of nothing to say. If he had been permitted to sally forth from the front door, he could have explained clearly, emphatically, with all his oldtime belief that being himself no one could possibly doubt him or his good intentions. But now, caught thus, acknowledging his guilt by his surreptitious leave-taking, he did not know what to say, where to begin. Bartlett reached for his pocketbook.

"What's the make of your car?" demanded the taller of the two of Bartlett, laying his hand on the fender.

Surprised, Bartlett told, thankful that he had not been asked for his name.

"Engine number?" demanded the man.

Bartlett gave it.

"License number?"

"Great Scott!" snapped Bartlett. "What do you want next? My age? My number is on the back of my car. I have so many cars I have forgotten it. Go and look, or ask my man. Alphonse, what's the number on the back?"

"97411," droned Alphonse coldly.

"Be both these cars yours?" asked the man, puzzled and a bit disappointed.

"That car," said the general pompously, "is mine. Allow me." He drew his card case from his pocket, and to the tall man's consternation and Bartlett's horror, presented him with his card. The two withdrew and consulted a moment. Clearly, the family party before them was not the young man wanted in Wilton for stealing a motor car and a suit of clothes, but for all that, what were they doing in an empty house?

"We can arrest 'em and get a fine anyway," said the taller of the two, and the other agreed.

The Watermelon leaned forward with languid interest, his hat on the back of his head. "How d'ye do?" he drawled. "What are you doing with the popguns?"

"Hunting," grinned the spokesman pleasantly.

"Any luck?" asked the Watermelon. "Bet cher life!" said the man. "Got what we were after."

"Bear?" asked the Watermelon innocently.

"Autos," said the man.

"Sir," began the general. He felt a pressure on his shoulder so firm, that irritated, he turned to remonstrate with Henrietta. One could not explain the situation with any degree of pride in the first place, still less so, if some one behind were apparently endeavoring to suppress one.

The Watermelon frowned. "We weren't breaking any speed limit, unless the snail is the standard you regulate your speed laws by." The men no longer believed that they had caught the thief, but if the insisted on taking the party before a magistrate, each would have to give his name. With the general present, fictitious names would only be so much waste of breath, and the Watermelon had no desire to give his assumed name to anyone in the employ of the law.

"Now," sneered the man, spitting with gusto. "There're other things to break besides speed laws."

"Yes," agreed the Watermelon, "your empty head."

"Now, don't get sassy," warned the man, growing angry. "I'm an officer of the law and I'm not going to take any of your sass."

"An officer of the law can't arrest a law-abiding citizen," snapped the Watermelon with righteous indignation.

"Law-abiding?" jeered the man.

"What have we done?"

"Try to guess," suggested the man pleasantly and the other laughed.

"I can't guess," said the Watermelon. "Is it for riding through the cow lane. I rode through this same lane last summer and the Browns didn't kick up any row over it. In fact, they were with me, that is, Dick and Lizzie were."

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

Things Done by Last Congress

Washington, Feb. 26.—What the Sixty-second congress has done:

Revised and liberalized rules of house.

Investigated Money Trust, Shipping Trust, Steel Trust, Beef Trust, and American Sugar Refining Co.

Bill providing for publication of campaign expenses.

Resolution for amendment to constitution for popular election of senators.

Admitted New Mexico and Arizona to statehood.

Eight-hour day for workingmen on all national public works.

Contempt bill, providing for trial by jury and apepal.

Children's bureau.

Bills to revise tariff downward, which were vetoed.

Providing for excise tax on incomes; vetoed.

Alaskan civil government bill.

Sherwood dollar-a-day pension bill.

Regulating Panama canal tolls and protecting and controlling canal.

Investigated contributions to the national campaigns of 1904, 1908 and 1912.

Impeached and removed from office Robert W. Archbald, a circuit judge.

Conducted inquiry into Titanic disaster and considered legislation to better safeguard life and property at sea.

For the protection of "dry" states from shipments of liquor.

Hygenic Value of Forests

We hear much of the importance of the conservation of forests from an economic standpoint, but little is said as to the hygienic value of forests.

Forests contribute to the general health by breaking the force of steadily blowing winds. They mitigate the heat of summer by the vast amount of evaporation from their leaves that occurs by day. They also promote rainfalls. Thus they check the tendency of the earth to desiccate, which is almost as injurious to health as it is to vegetation.

Cholera often passes a wooded district and revels in a treeless one. A certain road in India leads for 50 miles through a dense forest. Farther on it runs for 90 miles through a barren plain. Hundreds of persons travel the entire road daily. Now, in the first or wooded section cases of cholera seldom occur, while within the latter it has been of frequent occurrence. One year cholera raged in Allahabad. Soldiers whose barracks were on a hill suffered the most from the epidemic; those in barracks surrounded by four rows of trees much less, but not a single case occurred among the soldiers whose barracks were in a thicket. It was the same the next year.

RAILS FOR PHONE POLES

Used in Panama Because Ants Destroy Wooden Ones.

New York Sun.

In the telephone system of the canal zone steel rails are used as poles. According to a correspondent of the Telephone Review, wooden poles cannot be maintained any great length of time on account of the ants that will cut into a wooden pole, and before long leave nothing but the shell.

Creosoted cross arms are used as a protection against these pests.

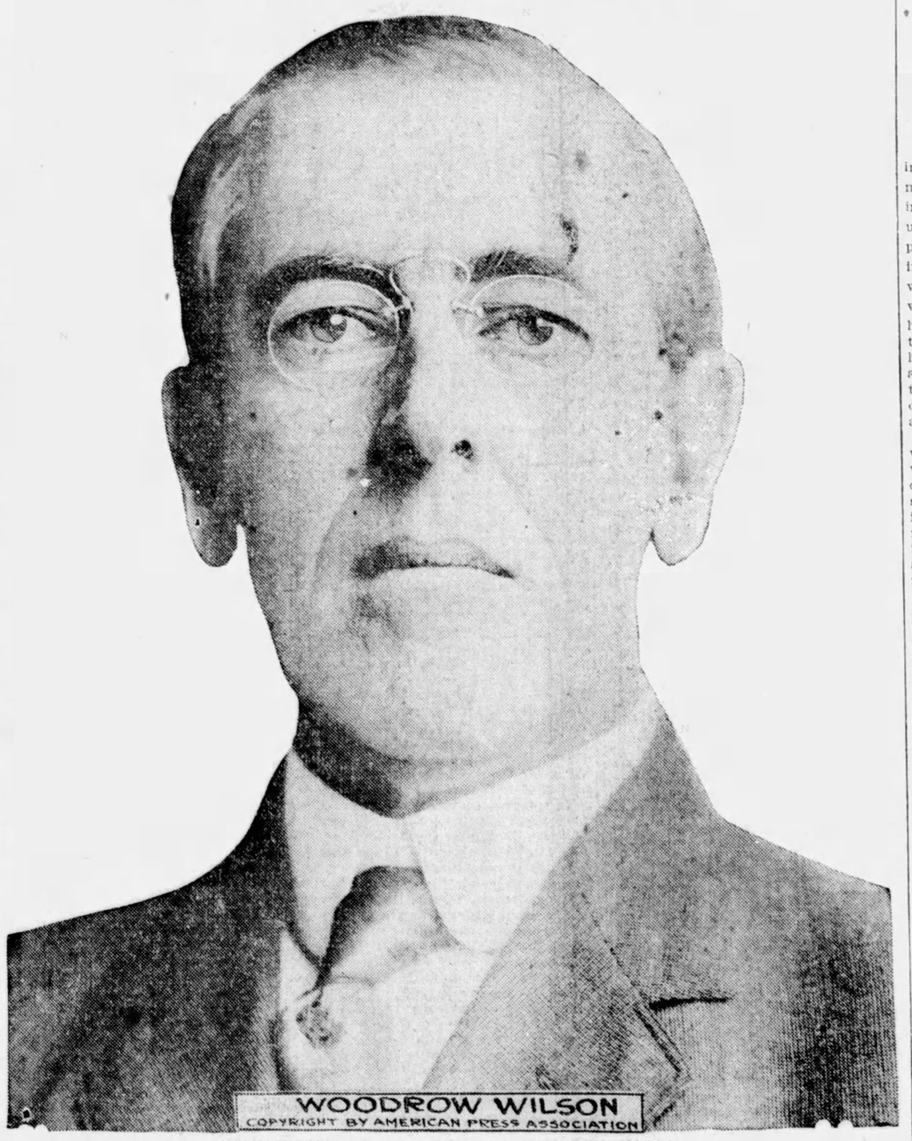
"I might relate one instance," he writes, "where even the ants discovered the value of having a telephone in the house. They had followed the twisted wire into an office building and into the bell box, which was fastened to the side of an oak veneered flat top desk.

"They bored through the bell box into the interior of the desk, and had removed practically the entire pine wood of the interior, when the desk suddenly fell to pieces.

"These busy ants, in their operations, when they feel that their presence might be discovered, construct a kind of a tunnel of mud extending along the floor beams for the entire length of the building and come and go through this concealed passage.

"One of the construction difficulties encountered has been the maintaining of the pole line through some of the swampy regions. In several instances the poles of railroad iron have gradually sunk into the ground until it became necessary to splice on an additional rail, and, in some places three such sections of rail have been found to sink down in the swamp while only 20 or 30 feet remained above the surface."

New President of the United States



WOODROW WILSON
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INAUGURATED AT WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth chief executive of the country, is the eighth whose birthplace was Virginia, the second graduated from Princeton, the seventh of Scotch-Irish descent, the first who lived in New Jersey when elected, the sixth Presbyterian, the first whose profession was an educator, the second inaugurated at the age of 56, the third born in December, and the second born on the 28th of the month.

The only two precedents as to history which the new president will break have to do with his residence when elected and his profession. Presidents have lived in New York and New Hampshire, not far from New Jersey, but Governor Wilson is the first ever elected from that state. No president before him claimed education as a profession, but the president is also a lawyer, a profession which more presidents have claimed than any other.

Six presidents have been born in Ohio, but only five of them lived there when inducted into office. Seven before Governor Wilson were born in Virginia, and only five lived there when the oath was administered to them. Were the president-elect still living in the state of his birth he would place Virginia in the lead. Grover Cleveland was born in New Jersey, but lived in New York when elected to the presidency, and therefore Mr. Wilson can claim New Jersey has given directly to the presidency.

Three former presidents were born in New York and three were born in North Carolina, and those states are the only two which even approach the records of Virginia and Ohio for giving birth to presidents.

Massachusetts has given two, and New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Vermont and New Jersey have given one each. It is a curious fact that Andrew Jackson, Polk and Andrew Johnson, who were born in North Carolina, lived in Tennessee when elected to the presidency.

Five presidents have lived in Virginia, Ohio and New York at the time they were elected, while three lived in Tennessee, two in Massachusetts, and one each in Washington, D. C., Louisiana, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana.

President Wilson is the second president who obtained his education at Princeton, James Madison having attended that institution, but President Wilson also went to the University of Virginia and other colleges. William and Mary and Harvard lead among the colleges which have graduated future presidents, both having furnished three presidents with their college education. There are a number of other institutions which were attended by some one of the presidents.

The question of which church in Washington the new president will attend has been the cause of much speculation, the honor of having the president in the congregation being eagerly sought by clergymen of his faith. The Episcopal church has had more presidents than any other, nine presidents having been members of that church. The Presbyterian church is a close second, however, with five presidents before the new one. The Methodist church has furnished five presidents, and there have been two who were members of the Dutch Reformed church, and one of a number of other denominations. There has never been a catholic president.

President Wilson also enjoys the distinction of being the third man elected to the presidency who was born in December and the second born on the 28th day of the month. Martin Van Buren was born December 5, Andrew Jackson was born December 29 and James Monroe was born April 28. There have been four presidents born in October, November, April and March, three in February and December, two in January and one in July, August and September. May and June are the only two months without a president to their credit.

The 29th day of the month seems to have been the most popular day up to the present for presidents to be born. Three men who afterward attained the first position in the land were born on that date. Two were born on the 28th and two on the 23d, the 27th, the 15th and the 5th.

Although Governor Wilson is not the youngest man ever elected to the presidency, he is by no means the oldest. Colonel Roosevelt still holds the distinction of being the youngest president for he was only 42 when he assumed the high office.

The Growth of the President's Cabinet

Cleveland Leader.

The President's cabinet, one of the most striking and familiar features of the federal government, came into existence, in its well-known form, without the definite intention of the founders of the republic. It was not created by the constitution. All that the organic law of the nation had to do with the formation of a council destined to be known as the cabinet is to be found in Article II., section 2, where it is provided that the President may "require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices."

George Washington really made the cabinet a part of the federal government. He adopted the plan of calling into frequent conference the heads of the various departments, and from being simply executive officers concerned only with the work of the branches of the service in their charge, they gradually became counselors of the President, and together they formed a body much consulted in reference to public problems, regardless of their immediate official connection with the questions under consideration.

The advantages of this method were so manifest and so important that the Presidents who followed Washington readily adopted his plan in respect to regular consultations with the heads of the executive departments, and the cabinet has grown in power and prominence to the present day. It has also gained much in size.

At first it consisted only of the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war, the postmaster general and the attorney general. Washington appointed these five heads of great executive departments in September, 1789. The next cabinet place to be created and filled was given to the navy in 1801. A secretary of the interior was added in 1849, when the public lands of the nation, the Indians and other matters had created very important business.

No further change was made in the size of the cabinet until 1889 when the agricultural department was raised to a rank which entitled its head to a place in the president's council. In 1903 the secretary of commerce and labor took his seat at the cabinet table, and the original limit of five members had been widened to nine.

Now the tenth cabinet officer is about to be created by the division of the department of commerce and labor. There is to be a secretary of labor, as soon as the change in administration takes place, the older office being continued as the department of commerce. President Wilson will start his term with just twice as many cabinet officers as President Washington had for a country which contained less than four per cent of its present population and spent less than one per cent as much money. The receipts of the Cleveland postoffice in a month are greater than the total receipts of all postoffices in the United States in any year when Washington was President.

So the expansion of the cabinet cannot be considered unnatural or excessive. It has been much more moderate and gradual than the growth of many other features and departments of the federal government, and its rise has been rather a question of prestige than of bulk.

Vice President Under Wilson

T. R. MARSHALL

Royal Trains.

Few people know that the passage of a royal train is guarded almost every yard of the way, be the journey of the sovereign short or long. Many people laugh when they read of lines upon lines of soldiers being drawn up along the railway metals in Russia when the czar travels; but the same thing practically occurs in England, says the Pall Mall Gazette, only without the ostentatious display of uniforms. The line over which the royal train is to pass is quite as effectively guarded, though to all appearance there is nobody there.

The Third Degree.

by CHARLES KLEIN & ARTHUR HORNBLOW

AUTHORS OF "THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

CHAPTER XIX.

The Jeffries case suddenly entered into an entirely new phase, and once more was deemed of sufficient public interest to warrant column after column of spicy comment in the newspapers. The town awoke one morning to learn that the long-sought-for witness, the mysterious woman on whose testimony everything hinged, had not only been found, but proved to be the prisoner's own wife, who had been so active in his defense. This announcement was stupefying enough to overshadow all other news of the day and satisfied the most jaded palate for sensationalism.

The first question asked on all sides was: Why had not the wife come forward before. The reason, as glibly explained by an evening journal of somewhat yellow proclivities, was logical enough. The telling of her midnight visit to a single man's rooms involved a shameful admission which any woman might well hesitate to make unless forced to it as a last extremity. Confronted, however, with the alternative of either seeing her husband suffer for a crime of which he was innocent or making public acknowledgement of her own frailty, she had chosen the latter course. Naturally, it meant divorce from the banker's son, and undoubtedly this was the solution most wished for by the family. The whole unsavory affair conveyed a good lesson to reckless young men of wealth to avoid entangling themselves in undesirable matrimonial adventures. But it was no less certain, went on this journalistic mentor, that this wife, unfaithful as she had proved herself to be, had really rendered her husband a signal service in her present scrape. The letter she had produced, written to her by Underwood the day before his death, in which he stated his determination to kill himself, was, of course, a complete vindication for the man awaiting trial. His liberation now depended only on how quickly the ponderous machinery of the the law could take cognizance of this new and most important evidence.

The new turn of affairs was naturally most distasteful to the police. If there was one thing more than another which angered Capt. Clinton it was to take the trouble to build up a case only to have it suddenly demolished. He scoffed at the "suicide letter," safely committed to Judge Brewster's custody, and openly branded it as a forgery concocted by an immoral woman for the purpose of defeating the ends of justice. He kept Annie a prisoner and defied the counsel for the defense to do their worst. Judge Brewsted, who loved the fray, accepted the challenge. He acted promtly. He secured Annie's release on habeas corpus proceedings and, his civil suit against the city having already begun in the courts, he suddenly called Capt. Clinton to the stand and gave him a grilling which more than atoned for any which the police tyrant had previously made his victims suffer. In the limelight of a sensational trial, in which public servants were charged with abusing positions of trust, he showed Capt. Clinton up as a bully and a grafter, a bribe-taker, working hand and glove with dishonest politicians, not hesitating even to divide loot with thieves and dive-keepers in his greed for wealth. He proved him to be a consummate liar, a man who would stop at nothing to gain his own ends. What jury would take the word of such a man as this? Yet this was the man who still insisted that Howard Jeffries was guilty of the shooting of Robert Underwood!

But public opinion was too intelligent to be hoodwinked for any length of time by a brutal and ignorant policeman. There was a clamor for the prisoner's release. The evidence was such that further delay was inexcusable. The district attorney, thus urged, took an active interest in the case, and after going over the new evidence with Judge Brewster, went before the court and made formal application for the dismissal of the complaint. A few days later Howard Jeffries left the Tombs amid the cheers of a crowd assembled outside. At his side walked his wife, now smiling through tears of joy.

It was a glad home-coming to the little flat in Harlem. To Howard, after spending so long a time in the narrow prison quarters, it seemed like paradise, and Annie walked on air, so delighted was she to have him with her again. Yet there were still anxieties to cloud their happiness. The close confinement, with its attendant worry, had seriously undermined Howard's health. He was pale and attenuated, and so weak that he had several fainting spells. Much alarmed, Annie summoned Dr. Bernstein, who administered a tonic. There was nothing to cause anxiety, he said, reassuringly. It was a natural reaction after what her husband had undergone. But it was worry as much as anything else. Howard worried about his father, with whom he was only partially reconciled; he worried about his future, which was as precarious as ever, and most of all he worried about his wife. He was not ignorant of the circumstances which had brought about his release, and while liberty was sweet to him, it had been a terrible shock when he first heard that she was the woman who had visited Underwood's rooms. He refused to believe her sworn evidence. How was it possible? Why should she go to Underwood's rooms knowing he was there? It was preposterous. Still the small voice rang in his ears—perhaps she's untrue! It haunted him till one day he asked point-blank for an explanation. Then she told that she had perjured herself. She was not the woman. Who she really was she could not say. He must be satisfied for the present with the assurance that it was not his wife. With that he was content. What did he care for the opinion of others. He knew—that was enough! In their conversation on the subject Annie did not even mention Alicia's name. Why should she?'

Weeks passed, and Howard's health did not improve. He had tried to find a position, but without success, yet every day brought its obligations which had to be met. One morning Annie was bustling about their tiny dining room preparing the table for their frugal luncheon. She had just placed the rolls and butter on the table, and arranged the chairs, when there came a ring at the front doorbell. Early visitors were not so infrequent as to cause surprise, so, without waiting to remove her apron, she went to the door and opened it. Dr. Bernstein entered.

"Good morning, Mrs. Jeffries," he said, cheerily. Putting down his medical bag, he asked: "How is our patient this morning?"

"All right, doctor. He had a splendid night's rest. I'll call him."

"Never mind, I want to talk to you." Seriously, he went on: "Mrs. Jeffries, your husband needs a change of scene. He's worrying. That fainting spell the other day was only a symptom. I'm afraid he'll break down unless—"

"Unless what?" she demanded, anxiously.

He hesitated for a moment, as if unwilling to give utterance to words he knew must inflict pain. Then he quickly continued:

"Your husband is under a great mental strain. His inability to support you, his banishment from his proper sphere in the social world is mental torture to him. He feels his position keenly. There is nothing else to occupy his mind but thoughts of his utter and complete failure in life. I was talking to his father last night, and—"

"And what?" she demanded, drawing herself up. She suspected what was coming, and nerved herself to meet it.

"Now, don't regard me as an enemy," said the doctor, in a conciliatory tone. "Mr. Jeffries inquired after his son. Believe me, he's very anxious. He knows he did the boy a great injustice, and he wants to make up for it.'

"Oh, he does!" she exclaimed, sarcastically.

Dr. Bernstein hesitated for a moment before replying. Then he said, lightly:

'Suppose Howard goes abroad for a few months with his father and mother?"

"Is that the proposition?" she demanded.

The doctor nodded.

"I believe Mr. Jeffries has already spoken about it to his son," he said.

Annie choked back a sob and, crossing the room to conceal her emotion, stood with her back turned, looking out of the window. Her voice was trembling as she said:

"He wants to separate us, I know. He'd give half his fortune to do it. Perhaps he's not altogether wrong. Things do look pretty black for me, don't they? Everybody believes that my going to see Underwood that night had something to do with his suicide and led to my husband being falsely accused. The police built up a fine romance about Mr. Underwood and me—and the newspapers! Every other day a reporter comes and asks us when the divorce is going to take place—and who is going to institute the proceedings, Howard or me. If everybody would only mind their own business and let us alone he might forget. Oh, I don't mean you, doctor. You're my friend. You made short work of Capt. Clinton and his 'confession.' I mean people outsiders—strangers—who don't know us, and don't care whether we're alive or

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HOBBIES OF THE WHITE HOUSE

New York Evening Sun.

When the next mistress of the White House becomes the First Lady of the Land next month she will bring with her besides an engaging personality a very distinct asset in the form of a hobby. It is really—or rather will be—the best known hobby harbored on the presidential premises since Gen. Grant's time, or at least since Mrs. Grover Cleveland pursued the selfsame hobby which possesses the leisure of Mrs. Wilson.

Painting is the delight of the President-elect's helpmate, and she has gained technical skill of no mean order for an amateur. She is at present exhibiting some of her landscape productions for the inspection of Philadelphians.

White House hobbies have been scarce for two or three administrations, always barring the strenuous forms of exercise dear to the heart of Roosevelt. Nevertheless the hobby has long been the pet of grownups, and if present indications count for anything will always continue to be. Men and women have always some one pursuit more congenial to their hearts than all others, and how seldom this ambition is realized in their life work is attested to by the popularity of the hobby.

In the days of Grant billiards was the standard White House hobby. The warrior used to find the necessary interest and change of ideas in rolling the balls. He and many other presidents besides were good horsemen, fond of the saddle. But as a rule hobbies in the White House have always been rare. Lincoln's hobby, about the only one that he found time for, was the delightful and universally helpful one of telling his quaint stories.

Perhaps hobbies everywhere are on the decrease with us. It is sad to note that with the advance of militantism embroidery has ceased to be the favorite hobby of the ladies as in past generations. But a few enterprising men are already taking up the thread of this neglected and subtle art, and the masculine hemstitch bids fair to adorn the sofa cushions and doilies of our homes in the years to come.

No man or set of men is too big to have a hobby. Witness the Hobby Club of New York, numbering such members as Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The members of this club are ardent hobbyists. They collect old books, curios and autographs from all over the world and they meet regularly to talk over their collections. They are as keen for collecting as children are to gather sea shells; they would rather do it than eat.

Mr. Vail has a team of hobbies. He collects rare books and indulges in the delights of farming a place in the country. Judge Victor J. Dowling, president of the club, collects old books. George E. Plympton would probably go all the way to Iceland or Africa to get a rare old arithmetic book, for he just dotes on the pest of our childhood. Dr. Bashford Dean, the zoologist, makes a hobby of old armor, and his collection is guaranteed to contain a fit for every man in New York.

John C. Tomlinson, the lawyer, is an indefatigable acquirer of sundials. He would much rather look at one than write a brief.

$3 FOR WHISKY---$1 FOR BREAD

Do you know residents of the United States pay almost twice as much for whisky as for breadstuffs each year; that tobacco costs consumers more than four times as much as is paid for educaton; that the amount spent for candy and peanuts is four times the size of the total sum paid for charity and home missions? These are facts, according to Rev. Willis Gelston, of Kansas, who addressed the Christian Endeavor convention in Central Christian Church Wednesday evening. Here are Rev. Gelston's figures:

Spent, "to cure the nation," drink	$1,500,000,000
Spent annually for tobacco	600,000,000
Spent by Americans for breadstuffs	320,000,000
Spent for candy and peanuts	270,000,000
Spent for all education	220,000,000
Spent for charity and Christian work	70,000,000
Spent for missions abroad	15,000,000

Stewardship was Rev. Gelston's theme, and he declared no person is absolute owner of his worldly wares, no matter whether he possesses millions or merely human senses. He contended all thing belong to the Creator and that persons should give not only one-tenth but all of their worldly wealth they can forfeit for the betterment of their brother men towards whom they are charged to act as keepers.

Other addresses were delivered at the concluding session of the two-day convention. Rev. C. H. Hubbel, of Cleveland, former state president of the society, spoke of Efficiency in Co-operation and directed a conference in methods pertaining to mission, junior, prayer meeting and press church work. Frank L. Freet, of Cincinnati, spoke of The Missionary's Personality and petitioned young people of the church to take up the work of home and foreign missions. A conference on membership, evangelistic, social and financial methods to be approved by the endeavor was held under direction of Rev. Gelston.

Three new societies were admitted to the larger organization at the last session. They are Endeavors identified with the Rosewood Avenue Presbyterian, the First Reformed and the Second Reformed Church.

The convention was attended by more than 100 delegates.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

Pain or dull ache in the back is evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

Danger Signals.

If these danger signals are unheeded more serious results follow; Bright's disease which is the worst form of kidney trouble may steal upon you.

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Lame Back.

Lame back is only one of many symptoms of kidney trouble. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, being obliged to pass water often during the day and get up many times during the night.

Inability to hold urine, smarting in passing, uric acid, headache, dizziness, indigestion, sleeplessness, nervousness, sometimes the heart acts badly, rheumatism, bloating, lack of ambition, may be loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

Prevalency of Kidney Disease.

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalency of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patient and physicians, who usually content themselves with doctoring the effects, while the original disease constantly undermines the system.

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Editorial Notice—To prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contain many of the thousands of letters received from men and women who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy they needed. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.

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The Third Degree

(Continued from First Page.)

dead; those are the people I mean They buy a one-cent paper and they think it gives them the right to pry into every detail of our lives" She paused for a moment, and then went on: "So you think Howard is worrying? I think, so, too. At first I thought it was because of the letter Mr. Underwood wrote me, but I guess it's what you say. His old friends won't have anything to do with him and—he's lonely. Well, I'll talk it over with him—"

"Yes—talk it over with him."

"Did you promise his father you'd ask me?" she demanded.

"No—not exactly," he replied, hesitatingly.

Annie looked at him frankly.

"Howard's a pretty good fellow to stand by me in the face of all that's being said about my character, isn't he, doctor? And I'm not going to stand in his light, even if it doesn't exactly make me the happiest woman in the world, but don't let it trickle into your mind that I'm doing it for his father's sake."

At that moment Howard entered from the inner room. He was surprised to see Dr. Bernstein.

"How do you feel today?" asked the doctor.

"First rate! Oh, I'm all right. You see, I'm just going to eat a bite. Won't you join us?"

He sat down at the table and picked up the newspaper, while Annie busied herself with carrying in the dishes.

"No, thank you," laughed the doctor. "It's too early for me. I've only just had breakfast. I dropped in to see how you were." Taking up his bag, he said: "Good-by! Don't get up. I can let myself out."

But Annie had already opened the door for him, and smiled a farewell. When she returned to her seat at the head of the table, and began to pour out the coffee, Howard said:

"He's a pretty decent fellow, isn't he?"

"Yes," she replied absent-mindedly, as she passed a cup of coffee.

"He made a monkey of Capt. Clinton." "What did he come for?"

"To see you—of course," she replied.

"Oh, I'm all right now," he replied. Looking anxiously at his wife across the table he said: "You're the one that needs tuning up. I heard you crying last night. You thought I was asleep, but I wasn't. I didn't say anything because—well—I felt kind of blue myself."

Annie sighed and leaned her head on her hand. Wearily she said:

"I was thinking over all that we've been through together, and what they're saying about us—"

Howard threw down his newspaper impatiently.

"Let them say what they like. Why should we care as long as we're happy?"

His wife smiled sadly.

"Are we happy? she asked, gently.

"Of course we are," replied Howard.

She looked up and smiled. It was good to hear him say so, but did he mean it? Was she doing right to stand in the way of his career? Would he not be happier if she left him? He was too loyal to suggest it, but perhaps in his heart he desired it. Looking at him tenderly, she went on:

"I don't question your affection for me, Howard. I believe you love me, but I'm afraid that, sooner of later, you'll ask yourself the question all your friends are asking now, the question everybody seems to be asking."

"What question?" demanded Howard.

"Yesterday the bell rang and a gentleman said he wanted to see you. I told him you were out, and he said I'd do just as well. He handed me a card. On it was the name of the newspaper he represented."

"Well?"

"He asked me if it were true that proceedings for a divorce were about to be instituted. If so, when? And could I give him any information on the subject? I asked him who wanted the information, and he said the readers of his papers—the people—I believe he said over a million of them. Just think, Howard? Over a million people, not counting your father, your friends and relations, all waiting to know why you don't get rid of me, why you don't believe me to be as bad as they think I am.

Howard raised his hand for her to desist.

"Annie—please!" he pleaded.

"That's the fact, isn't it?" she laughed.

"No."

His wife's head dropped on the table. She was crying now.

"I've made a hard fight, Howard," she sobbed, "but I'm going to give up. I'm through—I'm through!"

"Annie, old girl," he said, with some feeling. "I may be weak, I may be blind, but nobody on top of God's green earth can tell me that you're not the squarest, straightest little woman that ever lived! I don't care a damn what 1,000,000 or 8,000,000 think. Supposing you had received letters from Underwood, supposing you had gone to his rooms to beg him not to kill himself—what of it? It would be for a good motive, wouldn't it? Let them talk all the bad of you they want. I don't believe a word of it—you know I don't."

To be Continued.

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK — It Pays to Clip

Horses, Mules and Cows. They are healthier, and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean, look better, get more good from their feed and are better in every way. The best and most generally used clipper is

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

Now, tell me, when butter is made without the use of water neither in the churn nor in working the butter, is there casein in the product? We use the ripener (in winter) and churn three times each week; never have strong butter if kept for three weeks—but some tell us we should wash it to get the casein out, and we are wondering why?—Jed.

I am wondering if any of the Farmstead readers can tell me what to do for my dog, a collie, five years old. Two years ago pimples began to appear on his nose. They break and get very sore. I have tried all the remedies I could think of and had a veterinarian, but nothing has done any good.—Mrs. C., Farwell, Mich.

Curing Meat.

We all seem to have different ideas as to curing meat. I have tried dry salting and rubbing with different mixtures of salt, pepper, borax and the like. But unless covered with strong brine made of pure rock salt I find the air and exposure cause meat to be rancid. Will give our way:

Cool meat thoroughly, but never freeze it. We then put it into the barrel and cover with weak brine and let it remain for three or four days. Take it out and, with a dull knife, scrape the rind thoroughly. You will (if you never tried it) be surprised at what comes off and what one will be obliged to eat, if fond of chewing pork rinds. I am when I am quite sure they are clean. When thoroughly clean pack hams and shoulders at bottom of the barrel, side meat and bacon on top; put on a cold brine that will float an egg. Use 10 pounds of dark brown sugar to each 100 pounds of meat—no saltpeter; it makes the lean meat too hard. The bacon will be salt enough in four weeks, hams in six. When we wish to keep a part of the meat in brine, we scald the brine. When taking the meat out to be smoked add a little more salt and repack. In this way one never has any spoiled meat on hand.—S., Conneautville, Pa.

Arkansas Black Apple.

N, of Quincy, Mich., asks for description of "Arkansas black apples." They are hardy, thrifty, early, uniform bearers, blackish red, juicy and delicious. Specimens have been kept until August. They can be grown north, central or south. — S., Conneautville, Pennsylvania.

LIVE STOCK

Straw Shed a Necessity.

Lack of adequate shed room for all farm stock seems unwarranted in any section of the country, says W. D. Poynton, in the Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean. The high cost of lumber need not necessarily prevent the building of such sheds. There are few farms that do not have the material at hand for this work. A few stout poles or posts are all that is needed for the framework. In a timbered or partially timbered country these are always at hand. The posts should be about 12 feet long, and set at least 3 feet into the ground. If they have crotches at the top for the side pole to set in, all the better. If not the side pole can be flattened a little so that it cannot slip sideways. The weight on the roof will prevent movement in any case. Set all posts the same height as no slope is needed for this roof. The structure should not be less than 12 feet wide or deep and as long as may be necessary. Good stout poles should be laid across these side poles about five feet apart. Then crossways of these lay small poles and brush to support the covering of hay or straw.

When threshing it can be usually arranged so that the carrier or blower will be used to convey the covering right to the spot where wanted. Not only should the roof have a thick covering of several feet, but a long narrow stack should be built up on the back side of this shed so that the animals within will not only be warmly sheltered, but so that they can also eat from this back structure at will.

Young stock will winter fairly well with no other shelter than these sheds. It is an ideal arrangement for sheep, which really only need shelter from winds and storms. Their covering is proof against cold. It is a good idea to have a portion of this shed covering made low so as to admit the sheep and calves, but exclude the larger animals that are always liable to injure them.

Good warm quarters for the pigs can always be constructed where there is plenty of straw or wild hay at hand. It is a shameful thing to see hundreds of thousands of tons of straw burned, and at the same time farm animals are suffering for want of adequate shelter, which a thin board wall cannot furnish. A truly prosperous and lasting agriculture cannot exist where such wasteful and inhumane practices are permitted.

For the Hogs.

Charcoal or coal slack, and wood ashes should always be kept where the pig can reach them. It is one of the best preventives of worms, for most healthy, most thriving pigs, which are hardy feeders and good digesters, are the more liable to contract hog cholera when exposed to it.

THE DAIRY

The Way to Handle Cows.

I want to lay a lot of emphasis on gentleness among cattle. It is so important that cows and growing young stock be gently handled that I want to give a little advice because it means dollars in your pocket. Making milk is a complex process with the cow and while she is going forward with it from day to day she must be gently treated or her nervous system is disarranged and she cuts down the flow and you notice it in the milk pail. Every comfort must be given her in the way of handling and stabling and she must not want for the smallest thing her appetite or bodily comfort craves if she is to stand up to the strain of making a good profit.

If she is stabled on a hard flood without bedding, is irregularly fed, knocked on the rump with milk stools, whipped, yelled at, until she is so nervous she wants to jump into the manger or through the stanchion—if these things are forced upon her she is going to make her owner pay well for the privilege of doing them. Go into the barn of any first class dairyman and look about for yourself. You will see cows contented and peaceful, chewing their cuds, resting apparently doing nothing—except making milk.

Especially among highly bred cattle will harshness shown to them be seen to result in a lessened milk supply. A heavy milker is always one that is highly strung in nervous temperament. She is just as hardy, as strong and as willing as the loafing cow that takes your bit of mistreatment without showing it. If one of my milkers would go down my line of cattle, either along the calf pens or behind the milking cows and rap them with milking stools or pails or sticks or their hands, I would get him off the farm at once. Every time he uttered a harsh threat while stanchioning the cows I know it would cost me a quart of milk.

A cow that has to lie down on a cold, unbedded floor runs chances of injuring her udder by the cold. She soon learns to stand rather than lie down. Then she becomes restless and shifts about and will step on the udder of the cow lying next to her if given half a chance. Many a cow has been injured in just this way.

Regular feeding is very important. When feeding time approaches a good cow begins to move about in her stall or stanchion and look for the feeder. If she is kept worrying about it she will not give the greatest amount of milk because the demand of her digestive organs is not responded to with food.

Habit has much to do with this also. Let a feeder who does not care when he feeds and milks, take charge of a herd which has had punctual attendance, and right away the flow of milk drops down and unless the owner knows the reason, the flow is never recovered.

In winter force the cows out on a raw day and make them stand humped in the wind or go foraging down the lane and into the corn stalks and you'll get no milk. An abundance of unchilled water winter and summer is one of the important cow comforts. Salting regularly is another. A cow is a very peculiar factory into which is taken the raw stuffs and from which she turns a highly finished product. Everything she needs to make the most output is an important cog in the wheel and if omitted she fails to do perfect work. Don't forget this. She must have every comfort. She must not be exposed. She must not be abused. She is almost human, for though she cannot talk she can make herself understood by the dairyman who knows his cows.—William B. Galloway.

POULTRY

Hens Should Be Healthy.

A laying hen should be healthy. Activity in scratching and foraging is an indication of health; the weak fowl is rarely active and does not forage far from the poultry house. She remains on the perch after the others have gone in search of food and returns to roost early in the afternoon. The fowl that forages far out in the fields is usually the one that is in search of food to make eggs. The head and its appendages also show indications of health and vitality. The strong fowl has a broad head with a short, well curved beak. The eye is bright and full; wattles and comb of bright red and of medium size. A very large comb does not necessarily indicate the best health and has the disadvantage of being frozen in winter. However, a hen with a shrunken comb, a long flat head and a correspondingly long beak should not be used for breeding purposes; she is rarely a profitable layer. Beautiful plumage indicates health; it should be smooth, fully developed, glossy and brilliantly colored. Dull plumage indicates weakness.

Little Things Worth While.

Charcoal is valuable in the poultry yard if broken up in small pieces and placed where the fowls can have ready access to it or pulverized with soft feed.

Do not try to hatch rough, misshapen eggs. They will not hatch and it will be a waste of time to set them.

The farmer can make more money out of eggs than the poultry specialist. Why not give egg farming a fair trial?

Allowing the litter to become full of droppings is just as apt to foster disease as to allow them to accummulate on the dropping boards. Keep the litter clean and free from filth if the best results are to be had from its use.

Windows hinged at the bottom and opening inward have been found to be the only good way to conduct fresh air into the poultry house. It throws the air towards the roof and prevents it blowing directly over the hens.

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THE ORCHARD

Subsoil Important.

The kind of richness of the soil is not of vital importance for the orchard site, says Perry Van Ewing in the Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean. We find profitable orchards on dense clay soils, loam soils, light sands and even on rocky soils. But the nature of the subsoil is of importance. This should be of an open porous character. Commonly the character of the soil from one to eight feet below the surface determines the adaptability of the soil for tree growth. If the soil is suitable for even a depth of five feet this is usually satisfactory, although a greater depth is desirable.

Outside of actually growing the trees, there is only one good method for determining the soil's adaptability. This is by sampling the subsoil, which may be done with a spade. Ordinarily a hole to the acre will be sufficient. Another much easier method is by the use of the ground augur.

A deep feeding root system can only be obtained in an open porous subsoil. Trees with deep root systems have a greater feeding area and are not nearly so subject to injury by drouth. It is the lack of air which largely limits the downward growth of trees to grow in lands where the water table is near the surface. To provide a deep rooting system it is necessary to have the subsoil properly drained.

Only the best drained and deep light soils are suitable for peach orchards. Plums are not quite so particular. Apples come next and then pears, which can be raised on soils where other fruits will not grow. Cherries probably have more variation in the nature of subsoil required than any other fruit.

Air drainage plays a very important part, in orchard site selection. This is especially true if peaches are to be grown. Cold air, being heavier than warm, seeks lower levels. The first frost is frequently very marked on hillside orchards, where below a certain line the fruit has all been killed by a late frost.

In communities where late spring frosts are common, there is a tendency for beginners to want to begin planting on a southern slope. They should be planted on northern slopes in this case, as this would retard blossoming.

THE GARDEN

For Early Tomatoes.

For an early crop tomato vines should be pruned and staked. The two, pruning and staking, go together. The plants are set in rows four feet apart and two and one-half to three feet in the row. When they are from eight to twelve inches high a stake, about one inch square, is driven into the ground three or four inches from the plant and on the windward side. The plant is then tied to the stake with some soft string and all lateral branches pinched off. The plants are gone over every week or ten days, pinching out the lateral branches and re-tying as necessary. When from three to five clusters of fruit are set the trimmed bud is pinched out, as this amount is all that is expected of the plant under this system. By pinching out the terminal bud and keeping off the lateral branches all the food is given to the clusters of fruit set so that they are larger and earlier. Cultivate every week or ten days.

A Few Essentials.

Buy pansy seed for the earliest spring planting.

See that the garden and farm tools are in good repair and sharpened.

Some cabbage and lettuce growers purchase their seed a year in advance for their main crop in order to give a chance for harvesting some of the plants before the main lot is sown.

The lowest priced seeds are often the most expensive in the long run. Don't buy seed because it is cheap. Pay a good fair price for it, and test before planting in all cases. Vegetable seed ought to test 90 per cent at least.

Ducks should never be kept in the same house with chickens. Neither will do as well as if kept in separate places.

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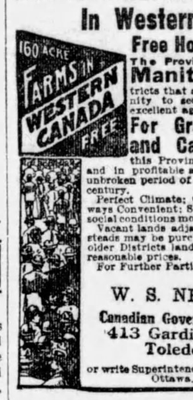

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or write Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

Mr. Groundhog Up a Tree

Jed, of Conneautville, Pa., sends us the following interesting story of a groundhog that had either gotten mixed in his dates or had become a fresh air exponent:

"On the 13th when the thermometer stood 15 above zero, I was hauling logs to the mill.

"Passing a lone apple tree, I happened to glance at the top, and there on a limb sat a big, fat groundhog. How long he had been there I had no way of telling, as there was no tracks in the snow, which was light and soft, and had fallen about a week before. Neither were there any holes or place for him to hide anywhere near the tree. An hour or two later on my return trip, he still sat there, taking the cold wind. I shook him off and found him to be very much chilled, but full of fight. I killed him, and instead of being poor, as usual in the spring, he was very fat.

"I never saw one out in the cold and snow before."

Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page—this issue.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

Distribution of Basket-Willow Cuttings From Uncle Sam's Farm.

The United States Department of Agriculture is getting ready to fill requests for the basket-willow cuttings grown last year on its experimental farm at Arlington, Va. Distribution of these cuttings takes place early in March each spring to farmers and others who wish to make trials of basket willow on lands too wet for other crops. From 50 to 100 cuttings are given each person. The distribution is not a mere giving away of government material to persons who desire to get something free, because it is required that each recipient of cuttings shall make a report of the treatment given and the results obtained. Several select varieties are included in each set that is distributed as to the best variety for each locality, since no one kind can be relied upon to yield maximum results over a wide range of territory. In the basket-willow investigations carried on at the Arlington farm, Arlington, Va., and at Ames, Iowa, by the forest service particular attention has been given to the development of American species for basket-making purposes. The European species not commonly used have never proved themselves entirely adapted to American conditions, and are as a rule less thrifty than the native species. At present there is at Arlington a willow garden containing nearly 500 lots gathered from all parts of the country and representing practically every species and variety found in the United States and Canada. A system of selection which has been carried on for several years is already indicating which strains show the best basket-willow characteristics for American conditions.

The Jersey cow is a highly developed milk-making machine. She has been bred so long for this purpose that her characteristics have become so fixed, and the descendants of a well-bred dairy cow can be depended upon. The amount of milk that she will make depends on the amount of food that you can get her to eat.

A series of experiments undertaken at the New York experiment station made it conclusively appear that where hens were kept without a male, eggs were produced at about 30 per cent less cost than exactly similar pens where cocks and cockerels were kept. In some pens, too, the production of eggs was nearly a third larger in pens where no males were kept than in others of precisely the same kind managed in the same way, except that the presence of the male was permitted.

It has been found that a cow giving milk requires one ounce of salt daily in addition to the salt requirements of her body. Bear this in mind, and also remember that a little salt given daily is far better than overfeeding with salt once each week.

CLEAR HEADED

Head Bookkeeper Must Be Reliable.

The chief bookkeeper in a large business house in one of our great Western cities speaks of the harm coffee did for him. (Tea is just as injurious because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"My wife and I drank our first cup of Postum a little over two years ago and we have used it ever since, to the entire exclusion of tea and coffee. It happened in this way:

"About three and one-half years ago I had an attack of pneumonia, which left a memento in the shape of dyspepsia, or rather, to speak more correctly, neuralgia of the stomach. My 'cup of cheer' had always been coffee or tea, but I became convinced, after a time, that they aggravated my stomach trouble. I happened to mention the matter to my grocer one day and he suggested that I give Postum a trial.

"Next day it came, but the cook made the mistake of not boiling it sufficiently, and we did not like it much. This was, however, soon remedied, and now we like it so much that we will never change back. Postum, being a food beverage instead of a drug, has been the means of banishing my stomach trouble. I verily believe, for I am a well man today and have used no medicine.

"My work as chief bookkeeper in our Co.'s branch house here is of a very confining nature. During my coffee-drinking days I was subject to nervousness and 'the blues.' These have left me since I began using Postum, and I can conscientiously recommend it to those whose work confines them to long hours of severe mental exertion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville, in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Incomes in Russia.

New York Times.

The Prussian income tax figures just published, show that 88 2-3 per cent of all the inhabitants earn less than $750 yearly; only 8 1-5 per cent reach $1,375; 310 taxpayers paid taxes on incomes of more than $125,000, and 87 declared incomes of more than $250,000.

The figures show only trifling changes from the preceding year, apparently indicating no important rise in wages or salaries.

The population of Prussia in 1910 was a little over 40,000,000. According to the income tax figures, therefore, the number of persons in Prussia earning more than $1,375, was approximately, 3,250,000. Inasmuch as probably half the population are women or children, having no income, these statistics are less indicative of low earning power in Prussia than they seem.

Queen's Pearl Rope Broke.

Pall Mall Gazette.

The accident which recently befell the pearl necklace of the queen dowager of Italy, when the string broke and the priceless little spheres were scattered in every direction, recalls a similar mishap to the splendid five-fold rope which used to adorn the neck of Queen Alexandra on certain state occasions. On stepping into the gilded coach on her way to a state opening of parliament in the last reign her necklace caught in the ornate door handle and the pearls fell in a shower and rolled from the crimson carpet on to the muddy ground.

CORN LAND VS. SOY BEAN LAND

If One Will Grow, the Other Will Be a Success, Says Lecturer.

"Good corn land is good soy bean land," claims Prof. C. D. Grant, of the College of Agriculture, one of the lecturers before the recent farmers' week conducted at Ohio State University, and attended by 150 farmers from all sections of the state. "You must, however," he adds, "make the selection of the variety you are to grow just as you would select the kind of corn for your field. Choose the variety that proves most adaptable to your conditions."

In discussing the varieties especially adapted to the state, Prof. Grant suggests that the Medium Early Green has been found especially good at the Ohio experiment station. In the north this may be supplemented by Wing's Mongrel, Early Brown, the Ito San, Mammoth Yellow and several others. In the extreme southern counties, the Medium Green does well, and in the extreme south the Mammoth Yellow and Early Brown, for hay purposes.

The crop is much easier to handle, the experts claim, than the cow pea. It grows erect and is therefore easier to cut and store, and the feeding value, being especially rich in protein, is considerably above that of other crops. It is also of inestimable value for manure purposes.

"Don't plant your soy beans while the ground is cold," says Prof. Grant. "It is essentially a warm weather plant. Wait until after the corn is planted, but get a variety early enough to mature in your season. For silage or hay purposes, select a rank growing variety."

As in the planting of alfalfa, if the value of the crop is desired for the first season, it will be necessary to inoculate the soil by transferring soil from a plot already used for the growing of a soy bean crop. The second season will show much better growth, and more substantial.

In seeding, it is better to drill than broadcast, as the latter method wastes about one bushel of seed to the acre. Besides, if the ground has a tendency to become weedy, broadcasting will not be found advantageous, as it permits the weeds to grow faster than the soy beans, thus crowding out the crop and causing a heavy loss to the farmer. In cutting the plant, it has been found, for hay purposes, the best time is when the lower leaves begin to turn yellow; for grain purposes, the plant should not be cut until the berries are matured.

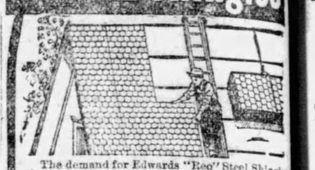
Big Massachusetts Cranberry Bog.

Worcester Telegram.

The largest cranberry bog in the world is being prepared in Assonet at an expense of $300,000, and it is to be planted as soon as the 200 men employed for the work can get it ready. They are using electric machines to change the surface of the land to the required conditions and establish a flooding pond. It is one of the requirements of a cranberry bog that plenty of water be stored on a higher level to be handy for flooding the berries in the fall before they are ripe, to prevent frost getting at them on cold nights. That is the kind of blanket the cranberry farmers use because it is impossible in the matter of expense to cover a large cranberry marsh as the gardener does his squash vines.

It takes three seconds for an electric spark to cross the Atlantic ocean by the cable.

Amazing Prices on STEEL Shingles



The demand for Edwards "Eco" Steel Shingles has become so big that we now sell them from factory to user for less—actually LESS—than common wood shingles. And we Pay all freight! LOOK INTO THIS MONEY SAVING PROPOSITION BEFORE ROOFING YOUR BUILDINGS. SEND POSTAL TODAY AND GET FACTORY PRICES.

No Trick to Put Them On

You don't have to nail these steel shingles, like wood shingles, ONE AT A TIME. Put on as high as 100 at once for they come in big sheets ready to nail on sheathing over roof. It's ten times easier than putting on wood shingles. No extra materials to buy, no painting to do, no tools to borrow. Your hired man can do the job with a hammer.

Absolutely Rustproof

Please don't judge Edwards Steel Shingles by common galvanized iron roofing—the kind that rusts. We have invented a method that absolutely prevents rust from ever getting a foothold, as 100,000 delighted owners of Edwards Roofs have found out. It's the famous Edwards Tightcote Process applied to genuine Open Hearth Steel.

Protect Your Buildings from FIRE

Don't take chances of fire from defective chimneys, flying sparks and lightning. Roof your buildings with these Steel Shingles and make them safe. Remember nine out of every ten fires start with the roof. We specifically guarantee every Edwards Steel Shingle Roof against lightning. This Guaranty is backed by a $10,000 Cash Bond.

Cheaper Than Prepared-Paper Roofing

Edwards Steel Shingles cost less, far LESS, than prepared-paper or composition roofing. IF YOU FIGURE THE COST PER YEAR. And that's the right way to figure.

Write for Special Proposition

Send postal at once for latest Roofing Book 576 and Special Factory Prices. Give size of roof, if you can.

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO. 325-375 Lock Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

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Greider's Fine Catalogue

and calendar of fine, pure-bred poultry for 1913. This book contains many pages of poultry facts. 70 different varieties, some shown in natural colors, all illustrated and described. Tells how to make hens lay, raise and care for chicks, all about the Famous Greider Incubators and Brooders. Shows photos of the largest poultry farm in Penn. Prices of breeding stock and eggs for hatching, and supplies within reach of all. A perfect guide to all poultry raisers. Send 10c for this noted book on poultry.

B. H. GREIDER, Box 36, Rheems, Pa.

140 Chicks from 140 Eggs

This World's Championship Record is not uncommon with users of my Belle City incubator. Many are doing this right along. The United States government is one of my 201,840 Belle City users. Make Sure of Success by using my proved-backed Belle City. Write me for all of the proofs or order direct from this ad. Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co., Racine, Wis.

We ship quick from St. Paul, Buffalo, Kansas City or Racine.

$7.55 Still Buys World's Champion 140-Egg Incubator

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder, $4.85. Ordered together, $11.50. Freight Paid (E. of Rockies). No machines at any price are better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for book today or send price now and save time. Address

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$7.35 FOR BIG 185-EGG INCUBATOR

Biggest guaranteed incubator at price—185 egg capacity. *Has hundreds of dead air cells*—only incubator with this special construction—well made—cold rolled copper tank, hot water heat, double disc regulator; deep nursery, high legs, double doors, egg tester, safety lamp. Special price $7.35. Incubator and Brooder together $9.85. Frt. pd. E. of Rockies. Order direct from this ad (money back if dissatisfied) or send today for our interesting big free book.

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WHY INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE.

The book entitled The History of White Diarrhoea, or Why Incubator Chicks Die, will be sent absolutely free by return mail to anyone sending us the names of 7 to 10 of their friends that use incubators. This book can save you $100 this summer. It describes white diarrhoea or bowel trouble, the cause and tells of a cure.

BOOK ABSOLUTELY FREE FOR THE NAMES.

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DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from pure inherited stock; every stalk bearing one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid inspection. Also all other leading standard varieties at FARMER PRICES. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED FARM AND GARDEN SEED CATALOG mailed FREE. A postal card will bring it to you. Write for it today. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa. Box 18

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MUTUAL HARNESS at $5.85 per set up; double $14.10 up; work harness $19. up, all genuine leather; highest quality; Fully Guaranteed 25 to 50% cheaper than retail. Catalog Free. Write today.

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Never Before and Never Again A Roofing Offer Like This!

$1.25 Per 100 Sq. Ft. Buys Best STEEL ROOFING

We have only a limited amount of this Corrugated Iron Roofing at this price. It is brand new, perfect, first-class in every respect, but light weight. We bought it at a forced sale and must sell it quick. Sheets 22x24x1¼ inch corrugation. Our wrecking price is only $1.25 per square, delivered F. O. B. Cars Chicago. On this item specify Lot No. A. D. 700. We cannot pay freight at this unheard of price. This is not galvanized, but black Steel Roofing. Write for our special Freight Prepaid Prices on Galvanized Roofing. The lowest prices ever offered in the history of Roofing Materials. We must move our surplus stock on all of our roofing materials. We have absolutely "smashed" prices on every kind of roofing material. This is your opportunity to buy what you need at a tremendous saving. We intend to maintain our leadership as the largest "direct to consumer" Roofing Material Concern on earth and we defy any competitor to meet our prices.

We Will Save You Money on any and every kind of roofing, siding or ceiling. If you are thinking of re-roofing your house, barn, granaries, poultry houses, etc., write us and we will give you the benefit of our years of experience and our best advice as to the kind and quality you should buy. We have full stocks of Plain Flat, Corrugated, Standing Seam and "V" Crimped Sheets, suitable for all covering purposes—Roofing, Siding, Ceiling, Lining, etc

Healthy Baby is Precious Blessing

To Make It Healthy and Keep It Healthy Use a Reliable Baby Laxative

DOROTHY JOHNSON.

In spite of the greatest personal care and the most intelligent attention to diet, babies and children will become constipated, and it is a fact that constipation and indigestion have wrecked many a young life. To start with a good digestive apparatus is to start life without handicap.

But as we cannot all have perfect working bowels we must do the next best thing and acquire them or train them to become healthy. This can be done by the use of a laxative-tonic very highly recommended by a great many mothers. The remedy is called Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and has been on the market for two generations. It can be bought conveniently at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar a bottle and those who are already convinced of its merits buy the dollar size.

Its mildness makes it the ideal medicine for children, and it is also very pleasant to the taste. It is sure in its effect and genuinely harmless. Very little of it is required and its frequent use does not cause it to lose its effect, as is the case with so many other remedies.

Thousands can testify to its merits in constipation, indigestion, biliousness, sick headaches, etc., among them reliable people like Mrs. M. Johnson, 752 Dayton St., Kenosha, Wis. She is the mother of little Dorothy Johnson, who was always in delicate health until her mother gave her Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Mrs. Johnson says: "I never saw such rapid improvement in the health of anyone. Syrup Pepsin is a wonderful remedy and I shall never be without it again." Thousands keep Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin constantly in the house, for every member of the family can use it from infancy to old age. The users of Syrup Pepsin have learned to avoid cathartics, salts, mineral waters, pills and other harsh remedies, for they do but temporary good and are a shock to any delicate system.

If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way of a druggist, send your address—a postal will do—to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed you.

$10,000 TO PROTECT HIS SON

Talbert Lanston Puts a Peculiar Clause in His Will.

Washington, Feb. 27.—While protesting that he had absolute confidence in his son's ability to care for himself, Talbert Lanston, a well-known inventor, who died a few days ago, left in his will a strange provision for his son's protection which just came to light today. After making a number of bequests Mr. Lanston had written:

"While I have full confidence in my son, Aubrey Lanston, in his intelligence, probity and sobriety, yet, in order to protect him in the event any attack is made upon his liberty, I direct the trustee to expend, if necessary, the sum of $10,000 in his defense."

The inventor left a considerable estate.

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Plumes sent by parcel post paid, if money is sent with order, or upon receipt of 25c. to pay expressage, plume sent C. O. D. subject to examination. Reference: Corn Exchange Bank, N. Y. FIFTH AVENUE FEATHER CO.
Dept. 106, 286-288 Fifth Ave., New York

WOMAN LOSES $41,000

Found Wounded — Doesn't Know What Happened

Chicago, March 3.—Chicago and Evanston police co-operated today in investigating the disappearance of $41,000 which either was lost or stolen from Mrs. Mabel Mills, 45 years old, wife of a wealthy real estate dealer of San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. Mills is in a serious condition at an Evanston hospital due to a wound in the back of her head which she received either from a blow dealt by robbers or a fall.

Mrs. Mills told the police of having drawn $43,000 from a Chicago bank Saturday and spending $2,000 on a shopping tour in State street and then dining with a woman friend in Evanston. She said she suffered intensely from the cold when she started back to Chicago and that she had no recollection of how she lost the money.

When found she was unconscious and her pocketbook was open.

SENATE CUTS OFF FREE SEEDS

Washington, Feb. 28.—Congressional distribution of seeds was ended by the senate, which eliminated from the agricultural appropriation bill a provision appropriating $256,100 for that purpose.

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. inordering give size, number, age, etc.
Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6098—Ladies' Empire Wrapper.

This charming negligee garment is an entirely new design and one that is sure to appeal to the woman of refined taste in matters of apparel. It is simple to make and may have long or short sleeves. Cashmere, crepe, soisette, silk or wash fabrics may be used for development.

The pattern, 6098, is cut in sizes 34, 38 and 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require ⅞ yd. of 36 in. material and ½ yd. of 27 in. contrasting material.

6107—Ladies' Waist.

Here is a delightful waist and quite an easy one to make. It closes at the front and may have high or low neck. There is a separate guimpe. The turndown collar is of all-over, which also trims the tops of the sleeves.

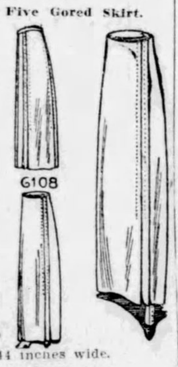
The pattern, 6107, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size will require 2 yards of 36 in. material and ½ yard of 32 inch allover for waist and ⅜ of a yard of 36 inch lining and ⅜ of a yard of 36-inch net for guimpe.

6103—Misses' Dress.

This charming and youthful frock shows several of the fashion's latest features. It is a simple but altogether delightful model, and one suitable for dressy wear or for general service. The dress has the convenient front closing and three gored skirt. The sleeves may be long or short.

The pattern, No. 6103, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size will require 4 7-8 yards of 36-inch material or 4 yards of goods 44 inches wide.

6108—Ladies' Five Gored Skirt.



One of the newest style skirts for separate wear or for costume or coat suit development is here offered. The garment is cut in five gores. It closes at the front and has sufficient width at bottom to make for grace and convenience in walking.

The pattern, 6108, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 in. waist measure. Medium size requires 3⅞ yards of 36 inch material or 3⅞ yards of goods 44 inches wide.

6117—Ladies' Waist.

Here is a delightful waist model and a simple one to carry out. The garment closes at the right side of the front and has the fashionable leep armholes. It may have long or short sleeves and high or low neck.

The pattern, 6117, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 2 yards of 36 inch material, ½ yard of wide edging and 3 yards of narrow edging.

6121—Ladies' Waist.

This design represents a new waist model. The body and sleeve sections are in one piece and the garment may have high or low neck. It is simple to carry out and will serve nicely for wear with different skirts or as part of a complete costume when combined with a skirt of the same material.

The pattern, 6121, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 36 inch material.

HOW TO MAKE A PETTICOAT

Do you know how to make a petticoat? If not, you can learn easily by securing a copy of "Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker." Don't miss the opportunity that is offered to every purchaser of a Blade pattern. The regular published price of this book is 25 cents, but if you buy a Blade pattern you can get the book for five 1-cent stamps. Save your certficate and get a book that no woman should be without.

PEOPLE HAVE SEEN A VISION, SAYS WILSON IN INAUGURAL ADDRESS

THERE has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of President and vice-President have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion, said President Woodrow Wilson in his inaugural address today.

It means much more than the mere success of the party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we have grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own conviction. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

To Make Weak Strong

We see that in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking forms the beauty and the energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded, with riches have come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scorning to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

A Vision Has Come.

At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been "Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself," while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

What Ought to Be Done.

We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which, take it on all sides, financial as well as adminstrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; watercourses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests unattended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals.

Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality of opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control, or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

To Safeguard Property.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be-neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day: to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred, stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across out heart strings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me!

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WONDERFUL BARGAINS IN POUND BOXES of beautiful Large Silk Remnants for fancy work, quilts, portieres, pillows, etc. One pound will make a grand bedspread. Send 10 CENTS for a big package of lovely samples. If not delighted return them and get 25 CENTS for your trouble. AGENTS WANTED
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Sell 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebud Salve at 25c per box, a great remedy for burns, cuts, sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, colds, croup, etc. When sold return the $1.50 and we will promptly forward the solid gold finish, stone bracelet, bright gold finish, and the gold filled wedding ring or choice from our premium list. Send No Money. Write us today.
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New Feather Pillows, Equipped with Patent Vacuum Ventilators, only $1.00 per pair
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1908 Kemper Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio.—"The children's heads broke out with a thick yellow scale and when I would wash their heads the scale came off and their heads would bleed. It would itch and the hair just seemed dead and did not grow and came out gradually. There was dandruff which scaled and showed plainly. I used ——— on them and it did not do any good. I used another medicine and it was no good. I then tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I first washed their heads good with Cuticura Soap and when dry I used Cuticura Ointment two times a day. I noticed there was relief in just a short while. In two months their heads were completely cured. Their heads look fine and their hair is growing nicely now." (Signed) Mrs. Blanche Collins, June 22, 1912.

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Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, 25c. Sample free.

PUTS HARVESTER TRUST ON RACK

Commissioner of Corporations Attacks International Co. in Report.

Washington, March 3.—The power of the International Harvester company, the so-called harvester trust, which the federal government is seeking to dissolve under the Sherman law, lies in its monopolistic position, its superior command of capital including its connections with J. P. Morgan & Company and John D. Rockefeller, and certain objectionable competitive methods, according to Luther Conant, Jr., commissioner of corporations, in his report on the operations of the giant corporation, submitted to President Taft today.

Opens New Lines of Trade.

"The chief features of the International Harvester Company's operations," says Mr. Conant, "are the substantial maintenance of its monopolistic position in the harvesting machine business, originally acquired through combination, and its extensions on a large scale into new lines of the farm machinery industry.

"The company has been able to do this in part through the acquisition of some of its chief rivals in the harvesting machine business; in part by using its monopolistic advantage in these harvesting machine lines to force the sale of its new lines; in part by certain objectionable competitive methods and especially through its exceptional command of capital, itself the result of combination."

Senate Orders Probe.

The harvester investigation was made in response to a senate resolution passed several years ago. Recently a request was made by representatives of the company that the report be withheld pending the outcome of the anti-trust suit, but President Taft decided to make it public.

The combination, the report declares, was arranged in 1902 by the former owners of five leading competing concerns and was not "as frequently asserted," a mere sale of their properties to new interests. On this point Mr. Conant says:

"It has been represented in formal testimony by officers of the company and its financial promoter, G. W. Perkins, then of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., that its organization was not the result of concerted action by the former competing owners, but merely of the purchase of their properties by new and outside interests.

"Documentary evidence gathered by the bureau completely disposes of this contention and shows that the principal competing interests considered and discussed among themselves the formation of this combination and were active in bringing it about."

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

FLIES 94 MILES AN HOUR

Frenchman Sets Notable Record in Paris-to-London Flight.

London, Feb. 26.—A new and notable record of three hours and five minutes for a flight from Paris to London was made by the French aviator, Marcel G. Brindejonc Des Moulinais, yesterday.

The aviator started in his monoplane at 9:15 o'clock in the morning from Paris, landed at Calais at 10:50 o'clock, resumed his flight at noon and descended in London at 1:30 o'clock, crossing the channel in a fog.

The distance between Paris and London is 287 miles. During his actual flying time of 185 minutes the French airman maintained a speed of 94 miles an hour—more than a mile and a half a minute.

STOCKING SAFER THAN BANK

New York, March 1.—It took three wives to convince Isaac Gutman, wholesale candy manufacturer, there is a safer place than a bank for his savings. The receiver asked him where he invested his money and Gutman explained he had not invested it. He said:

"My first wife kept at me to draw my money from the banks. I refused to listen to my second wife and it was not until the present Mrs. Gutman started on the same argument that I was convinced."

"And where is this safe and certain bank?" asked the receiver. Gutman looked at his wife, who patted her knee. "Here," she answered.

He Comes Up Smiling

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

The man stared and the Watermelon frowned coldly.

"Do you know the Browns?" demanded the fellow.

"Not very well," admitted the Watermelon. "I was through here last summer and stopped over night at their place. They were fine people, all right. They told me if I ever came this way again to drop in and I said I would. It was a sort of joke. They gave me a latchkey. He drew a key from his pocket and held it out as proof of his integrity.

"Huh," said the man dully, gazing from the key to the Watermelon.

The second man took it. "Which door does it fit?" he asked.

"The front door," said the Watermelon promptly. Go try it if you want proof."

"Not so fast," said the second man, who had taken the affair into his own hands. "If you know the Browns, tell us something about them. No, you chaffur fellow, hold on, back there. Don't try to slip by, for you can't. You automobilists think that the Lord created heaven and earth for your benefit and then rested on the seventh day and has been resting ever since. That's better. Now, then—" turning again to the Watermelon—"how many in the family?"

"How many?" queried the Watermelon. "I don't know. I only saw Ma and Pa and the three kids, Dick and Lizzie and Sarah. Sarah was a young lady about twenty, if I remember rightly; Lizzie was eight and Dick was a bit older, ten or twelve—twelve, I think he said. I remember his birthday came in January, anyway."

"Well, goldarn it," laughed the first man, thoroughly convinced. "Well, say, ain't we the easy marks?"

"Don't blame yourselves," said the Watermelon gently. "Father used to say that anything colossal, even stupidity, was worthy of admiration."

"What did Dick look like?" demanded the second man, loath to give up.

The Watermelon straightened up. "See here, my man," said he sternly, "we are in a hurry. You have detained us long enough. I have told you as much as I am going to about the Browns. It's a year ago this summer that I was there and I haven't been dwelling on their beautiful countenances in rapt and joyful contemplation ever since. I have seen a few people during the interval. Dick was fairly good looking, but Lizzie was the cutest. I took them through the cow lane to show them how they could go for the cows in a motor car, farming up-to-date, see. Now move aside and let me pass, please."

"No, you don't," returned the man sharply. "Let that chuffer feller in the back car come up to the house with me while I try this key. Tom, you keep the others here, till I come back."

The Watermelon leaned back wearily indifferent and drew out his cigarette papers. Alphonse climbed obediently from the car, with his usual imperturbability. Calmly and willingly he scaled the stone wall and set off across the field with his captor. Tom thoughtfully examined his gun, one eye on the motor cars.

The general's desire to explain was superseded by a still greater desire to get away. The grim faces of the two men impressed him with the gravity of the event. If they were to escape, now was the time, when the forces of the enemy were divided, but there was his car. He could not leave that behind and the man in the road was a fairly good reason for him to remain where he was and make no attempt to reach it. Batchelor had put up a clever bluff, but it had been called, and they had to sit there until the return of the other man, when they would be exposed, for of course the key wouldn't fit. That second man was a stubborn brute. The Lord had made mules. He didn't intend men to be.

The general turned irritably and glanced at the Watermelon, lolling gracefully in his seat and humming a ridiculous little song between airy puffs of his cigarette.

Henrietta repressed a wild wish to scream aloud. Never, never again would she go into another man's house unless expressly asked to do so by the owner. She glanced behind, up the hill, toward the house. Alphonse and his captor had just come into sight again and were returning through the field. Henrietta breathed heavily. This was awful. When the two reached the stone wall, she hoped she would faint. She knew she wouldn't, she never fainted. She turned around that she might not see them. Nothing could be done, apparently, but simply wait for the hand of the law to fall upon them. The Watermelon had made a good guess as to the children, it seemed; why hadn't he been content to let it go at that? Why had he hauled out that useless key? She had ceased to feel, to think. She looked at Billy. Billy was frozen dumb. This was the end. Bartlett glanced at the man in the road and tried to figure his price.

The Watermelon turned carelessly and spoke to Henrietta. "That was a pretty bird up there. Did you see it?"

"Yes," said Henrietta automatically, though she had seen no bird. She heard the two men now right behind the car and she sank back limply. All was over.

"Well?" queried the Watermelon.

"By gum," admitted the man with the key. "It fits."

CHAPTER XIII.

Only to Be Lost.

Bartlett grinned and removed his hat to wipe his brow. The general strove not to show a guilty surprise, Billy giggled and Henrietta began to live again.

The Watermelon held out his hand. "My key, please. Kindly remove that piece of artillery from the road and we will go on."

The man, covered with perspiration and embarrassment, handed back the key. "When the Browns come back, shall we tell them you called?"

"Certainly," said the general pompously, an din the exuberance of the reaction, he drew a half dollar from his pocket and handed it to the fellow. "Kindly give that to Dick," said he with the benevolence of a grandfather.

Billy waved to the crestfallen two and Henrietta gave them a gracious, forgiving bow.

"Never again," said she, "shall I do wrong. The possibilities of discovery are too nerve-racking."

"Father used to say—" began the Watermelon.

"I'll bet your mother didn't talk much," laughed Bartlett.

But the general had passed through an unhappy half hour and had no heart for jesting.

"If you knew the Browns, Mr. Batchelor," said he, "it was your duty to have told us so."

"Yes," said Henrietta. "I have aged ten years, and at my time of life that is tragedy."

"And why," asked Billy, "if you had the key, didn't we go in by the front door last night?"

The Watermelon stared from one accusing face to the other in frank surprise. Even Mike with his fat wits would have grasped the situation. "I didn't know them," he protested. "When I can go in by a door, I don't choose the window."

"But the key," objected Billy.

"Dick and Lizzie," added Henrietta, "Their very ages," climaxed the general.

"It was only a bluff," said the Watermelon wearily. "I remembered their names and ages from books I had seen around the room last night and on the dresser, sort of birthday presents and things, you know. I never saw one of them."

The general roared and loved the boy. Henrietta leaned forward and patted him on the shoulder. "Wonderful, wonderful Holmes!" she said.

"Did you take the key on purpose?" asked Billy, all athrill with admiration.

The Watermelon flushed. He had taken the key if by any chance he should ever be in that neighborhood again, and the family away, he could spend the night in a comfortable bed instead of under a hayrick. Besides keys always came in handy. He didn't look at Billy. Like a sudden flash of lightning on a dark night, he had seen the difference between them, between what he had become and what he had been. But it came and was gone and the old careless indifference rushed back. He laughed and changed his seat to the one between the two girls.

"When I locked the front door, I slipped the key out without thinking, I suppose," said he. "Besides, keys are handy. When you are stony broke, you can rattle them and make the other fellow think maybe they're the mon."

"Now for breakfast," cried the general gaily, never long forgetful of his meals.

"Tell me," begged Henrietta, "what would father say?"

"Grace," said the Watermelon.

The general, as he informed Henrietta at the first roadhouse they came to and at which they stopped for breakfast, was full of the old Nick. He felt that there might be no limit to his daring, he might go as far as to rob an apple orchard and make no attempt to repay the owner, that was, if the apples were ripe. Henrietta's own spirits were rising. One never realized what liberty was until one threw aside conventionality — not honor, but conventionality, the silly, foolish laws of senseless ages. Billy as usual laughed at every remark, while the general, the tramp and the financier grew fairly brilliant beneath the spur of two pretty women's laughing eyes.

The Watermelon, in his silk socks, his soft panama and fine linen, was too much in the habit of taking fate as he found it, without wonder or protest, to marvel now at his change of fortune or to be disturbed or embarrassed at the unexpected society in which he found himself. Between him and Bartlett was only the difference of a few millions, both lived by their wits, and if one preferred to walk while the other rode, it was merely a matter of choice—no sign of inferiority between man and man.

They stopped that evening at a small town in the north of Vermont, as far from a railway and telegraph office as Bartlett could bring them. He had watched Batchelor carefully for signs of restlessness, but the young man appeared entirely absorbed in the present, with no thought for anything but the moment and Billy and Henrietta.

To be Continued.

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Spring will come, all right, if we just let her alone.

An epigram written on a cuff rarely appeals to the laundryman.

Never let your conscience get into an argument with the neighbors.

Some very busy men are adepts at wasting time—the other fellow's.

Mr. Wilson cannot complain that his predecessor left him nothing to do.

Some women are more expert in making up their faces than their minds.

No doubt old Porfirio Diaz is beginning to think pretty well of the climate of Egypt.

Every man knows of something that will cure the other fellow's cold in a few hours.

Money talks, but seldom does it tell a tale so sordidly varied as has Harry Thaw's cash.

Wherever Castro goes he cannot be expected to do much boosting for the United States.

It is said that a sense of humor keeps a man alive, but not all men without it die young.

The trouble with some men is they think the only kind of success is the howling variety.

The extreme of optimism: A bill has been introduced in California to abolish poverty.

Some men are born lazy and others acquire laziness by associating with indolent people.

Our notion of nothing to build in Mexico just now would be an unfortified peace palace.

It may discourage the schoolboys to say to them, "You may be President for only one term some day."

General Rosalie Jones stooped and kissed the soil of Maryland, but she may have done it just for the exercise.

Getting shoes to fit the feet, no matter what the size, was one of the sensible things the marching suffragists did.

President Wilson plans to spend a part of each day at the sessions of congress. But he'll soon get tired of that.

Rumor constantly starts General Porfirio Diaz back to rule Mexico. But can even he trust Huerta and Felix Diaz?

The Rev. Billy Sunday is always booked a year or two ahead. Which is our notion of giving the devil a chance.

We have never found many persons who seemed to care whether Mars is inhabited or not. Let the astromomers do the worrying.

We admire the spirit of the writer who sends this in: "Indeed there will not be any lace on trousers next year if I have to crochet it."

One scientist declares that some colors can be distinguished by the sense of touch. Probably has reference to a red-hot stove for one thing.

Mr. Taft vetoed 27 bills, and some days he has prayed, no doubt, that a bill would come along just to show how he felt about things in general.

It is said the Sultan of Turkey is an accomplished piano player, but that made no difference with the Bulgars. Perhaps they have no ear for music.

Tolstoy foretold the Balkan war, and at the some time predicted a general European war in 1913. But why worry? No prophet can hit the bullseye every time.

Talk that it would require many years for the United States to subdue Mexico reminds one of the pessimism that preceded the Spanish-American war.

One Los Angeles man passed for a woman for 10 years. Which was pretty good, considering that they have had equal suffrage out there but a short time.

A Philadelphia clergyman says he knows the world will come to an end in 1933. About all we can do about it is to wait and see if his prediction comes true.

Woodrow Wilson is a gentleman, and therefore it is quite natural that he should thank everybody who offers him advice; and it is doubtful if any one man ever received more.

PROSECUTION TO WHAT END?

In the four years he has held office, Attorney General Wickersham has filed 81 civil and criminal anti-trust suits, a record which says much for his industry and his eagerness to perform the duties which the laws of his country lay down for him.

There is, however, a patriotic aspect to that record. Ten years ago it would have made a great reputation for Mr. Wickersham. It might have made him so popular that he could have demanded promotion of his party. He might have been borne into the White House upon a wave of admiration and gratitude. But in 10 years new views of the trust question have developed. The idea that the trusts represent, not some strange and awful fungus, but economic evolution has gained ground. It has occurred to many thousands of persons that the economics wrought by the trusts, the stability they have created, the high efficiency they have set as an example and a model for all industry and business, have been worth something to this country, something we cannot afford to lose. Looking at business throughout all the world, these observers have noted its tendency to do things upon a large scale, with associated capital and associated effort. They have seen in the farmers' associations the same principles upon which the industrial trusts are builded. They have seen in the labor unions exactly the same insistence upon working as groups, carrying through their dealings as groups, demanding that groups shall be recognized as such, just as the great corporations expect as a matter of course that their supreme officers shall be recognized as the mouthpiece of each individual stockholder.

When Mr. Wickersham took the captaincy of the suits launched by the Roosevelt administration, the questioning was beginning, the new view point was just taking shape, people had only just begun to wonder if an economic transformation could be halted by law, could be absolutely stayed by prosecution. The views have strengthened. The conviction has grown more deep-rooted that the trust idea is here to stay until some newer evolution shall have set in. Events have been the influence most resistless in making recruits for this opinion of the situation. In spite of the anti-trust suits carried through to a successful end, the prosecuted trusts remain. They have entered the courts by one door, changed garments, and gone out by another door. But they are the self-same trusts—with the same power to rule their industries, to maintain prices, to fix and control wages, to barter for legislation which they had before "dissolution."

The country admires such industry and such perseverance as their attorney general has shown. But it entertains the suspicion that his work has been for naught. It believes, or is coming to believe more thoroughly every day that the solution of the trust problem is not found in prosecution, but in regulation. In spite of Mr. Wilson's assertion that he purposes to control competition, not monopoly—as if the processes would not be identical!—the belief gains ground that the Democratic administration will early be committed to a policy of trust regulation.

THE CHANCE TO GET EVEN.

The disinclination of the British government to provide a crown of martyrdom for the militant branch of the woman suffrage movement has given these energetic and ingeniously destructive women a rare measure of liberty. They are permitted to stalk through an orderly society and throw it into a state of profane disorder. They have license to break and burn and ruin, confident that when caught at the business they will go through the form of trial, receive a lecture from the bench, be sent to jail for a few days and then released—to start the thing all over.

There is one thing we have been looking for, but so far in vain. The militants have a large following of male sympathizers. These prudent persons have let the women do the window smashing, the parliament house raiding and the pavilion burning. But we can imagine that they are greatly excited by all this glorious fun. They would like to have a hand in the mischief. Carried away some day by the fascination of some new plot—say the tarring and feathering of the prime minister—they may shake off caution and heat the tar or gleefully join in the mission of suitably arranging the feathers.

That will be the government's hour to get even. It will hunt down the male miscreants as it would a German spy. It will catch them if it has to break the national treasury. And once these "gentleman friends" of the militants are caught they will be made to pay the full score for the months of worry and annoyance and bitterness the women have brought on the country's guardians. We cannot think the government would be satisfied unless a sentence of a million years at hard labor were pronounced upon each and every trousered accomplice.

LET THE ARMY CARRY IT.

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, has suggested that the government vote a lump sum for river and harbor improvement, to be used at the discretion of the army engineers, instead of following the discredited "pork barrel" system of specifying by law just where and how each dollar of the appropriation shall be spent.

It was a bold idea for Senator Nelson to broach, particularly since there are many of his colleagues of the senate, newly come to Washington, who have never had a hand in directing the distribution of the river and harbor funds. It might seem as if upon the eve of his own departure from Washington he were trying to spoil a "good thing" which would be useful for those who stayed.

But surely members of congress must be weary with the slurs about the "pork barrel." They must be weary with the charge that they use the rivers and harbors bill as a means for promoting their political standing with the home folk. They must tire of the cartoons which show them practicing the time-honored methods of Tammany Hall. Also, they must be tired of the movements promoted in different parts of the country to grab off vast sums of government money for visionary schemes of waterway development.

In this state of mind, congress ought to see that the Nelson idea offers a way out. It will assure the upkeep of rivers and canals and harbors. And, at the same time, it will transfer the difficult task of deciding between rival claimants and clamorers to the shoulders of the army engineers.

THE RECALL OF HAYWOOD.

If the oratorial style of William Haywood gives any indication at all as to his temperament and character, we venture the opinion that he is no more trouble than a stick of frozen dynamite over the referendum vote by which he has just been removed from the national executive committee of the Socialist party.

Haywood is as enthusiastic a professor of socialism as any of his fellow Socialists. But most of his fellows in their hearts fear the new order of the world they have been praying for almost as much as they desire it. Haywood, on the other hand, desires the new order so keenly that he cannot rest, he cannot be comfortable, except when engaged in the attempt to bring the present order down into one wild and thunderous mass of flying brick and splinters. The tamer Socialists are not quite certain in their minds whether you can build a civilization on the chaos of an old one. Haywood entertains no uncertainties about it. He thinks it can be done and so—just to speed things—he advocates measures warranted to destroy at least the tangible properties of the present social order—say, the mine, the mills and the window panes.

Haywood is out. But we doubt that he is down and out. It would not be a bad guess, we think, that he will use his Industrial Workmen of the World to promote a new political party—thus complicating the difficulties of those earnest Socialists who have been trying, for some months now, to explain just which of the hundred or more kinds of socialism it is they subscribe to.

SENATORIAL RECRUITS.

In the matter of picturesqueness at least the senate of the United States will lose nothing by the departure of figures long familiar to the corridors of the capitol. In their seats will be men no less interesting as personalities, no less interesting, it may prove, in point of intellectual attainments.

In place of Senator Guggenheim, of Colorado, will be John C. Shaforth, spoken of in his state as "Honest John," and also as "Whispering John," this last because his voice is pitched upon the assumption that all persons except himself are deaf. He is a 16 to 1 convert to Democracy, having quit the Republican party in 1896 when many good and sincere voters were convinced that adherence to a monetary standard of gold was some degrees worse than entering into a labor contract with the devil. But the chandelier-shaking voice of Senator Shaforth will have a rival in the larynx of Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, also among the "baby" senators. Vardaman was long known as a radical of radicals, but in the Baltimore convention he was aligned with the conservatives in attempting to keep the party platform attuned to the sympathies of the reactionary wing. Ollie James, recruited from the house of representatives, is counted upon filling the void made by the voluntary exile of Joseph Bailey, of Texas, though in one regard he can never do so. He can never pause in speech and brush a vagrant lock of hair from his brow, that is, if he does not patronize the wig maker. James has spoken plaintively of the difficulty of knowing where to leave off washing his face when he has removed his hat. As James pursues the steel trust, so Thomas J. Walsh, Democrat, of Montana, dogs the tracks of the copper trust. In the senate he may seek to do with and to the Amalgamated Copper company that which he has tried for years to do in his own state. In the row of new-fledged senators taking the oath of office will be William H. Thompson, of Kansas, whose campaign symbol has been the jack rabbit. From him is expected to flow a stream of speech so direct and frank that the members from the New England states will cringe and pale as if under the torture of the dentist.

A correct estimate of the new senate cannot be made for months yet. But it is certain that it will reflect, at least in some measure, the new political attitude of the country. It will come nearer reflecting the newer political ideas. And, as if to compensate for the loss of many high-colored individualities, there will be figures heard of but never before seen in Washington, there will be voices speaking as Washingtonians have not been used to hearing men speak.

After a middle-aged man has received two or three hard bumps on an icy pavement he begins to feel that perhaps he isn't quite as young as he used to be.

TAKING THE KAISER UP.

Two recent incidents indicate the direction of the political wind in the country over which Kaiser Wilhelm extends the blessings of his guardianship.

The kaiser had trouble with a tenant upon his farm in West Prussia. He ejected the tenant and made the formal statement before a national agricultural society that the man was incompetent, no good at all. Whereupon the agricultural association of that district adopted resolutions of respect for the kaiser's late tenant, expressed deep regret over the kaiser's comments and advertised the fact that it could say little in praise of the kaiser's judgment.

Again, the kaiser informed his countrymen that he had had quite remarkable success in developing a hardy type of rye, its great value lying in an ability to resist hard and destructive storms. He had scarcely got the words out of his mouth before the farmer folk living along the Elbe announced that they had been cultivating that storm-resisting rye for twenty years.

These occurrences are indicative not alone of an unwillingness to let the kaiser exercise unchallenged an hereditary privilege of loose and boastful talking. They are signs as well of an eagerness to take him up at every stage of his speech-making and his conversation, a tiger-like lying-in-wait to catch him in error and joyfully to proclaim the fact to the world. It is recognized that kaisers are going out of fashion. But instead of letting time take its natural course in the matter, Wilhelm's countrymen are speeding the going with such brickbats and cudgels as they may lawfully lay their hands upon.

A POOR GUESS AT THE FUTURE.

Mr. Adolph Melzer, of Evansville, Ind., has established a trust fund which after 250 years will through compound interest amount to $20,000,000, the whole then to be used for the care and protection of dumb animals. It is especially provided that horses and mules shall be favored in the application of this philanthropy.

Too much cannot be said for the kindliness which moved Mr. Melzer to consider the hardships of superannuated animals yet unborn. But does it not seem as if he had ignored the signs of the times? Has he not seemed to extend pity which, like the flower of the poets, is doomed to waste its sweetness on the desert air? The automobile is fast rendering the carriage horse unmarketable. Before long the auto-truck may make the raising of draught animals a waste of time. By the day the great Melzer fund is available there may be no aged and discarded horses and mules, because such horses and mules as are bred then will have gone through the stock yards and the packing houses while their flesh is tender and their bones are filled with marrow.

SLEEP AND A PROFESSOR.

That human habit of thinking our own ways the best prevades even the strongholds of wisdom. Observe the instance of the Harvard professor, who, having a constitution which gets along on six hours of sleep a day, puts forth the very positively worded statement that six hours sleep is enough for anyone, that more of it is a sinful frittering away of valuable time.

Nearly all men can recall a period when the world was so interesting that sleep seemed a mistake of nature, interfering with the quest of experience and putting up the shutters, as it were, against scenes strangely moving and entertaining. Yet, with few exceptions, all such men get over that idea. They get to liking sleep and prizing it and demanding it in terms that often leave bruises on the spirits of companions not yet come to that way of thinking. If sleep is a habit, it is a good habit, and undoubtedly the development of it has saved many a person from bringing a hopeful career into permature eclipse.

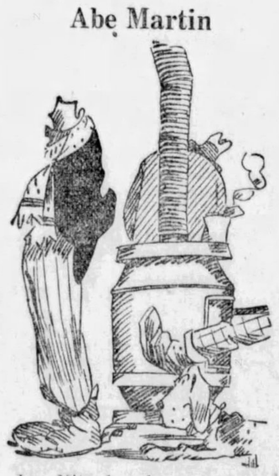
The Harvard professor possibly has worthy uses for the two hours a day he ravishes from sleep. He should remember that all other persons are not so lucky. They might be using them to burn both ends of the candle.

Says He Overdid It.

Idaho Statesman.

Dr. H. Smith Wooley, one of the prominent practitioners of Pocatello, is defendant in a suit for $15,000 damages, as the result of an operation performed on the person of Mrs. W. J. Prater, wife of a local photographer, last July. Plantiff claims that the doctor misrepresented in inducing her to undergo an operation and removed several organs that were not considered in the understanding reached.

Abe Martin



Joe Kite has been votin' th' Dimmycratic ticket all his life an' all he ever got wuz honorable mention.

Sunday School

WANTED—SALT FOR THE CITY

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 9 Is, "The Destruction of Sodom." Genesis 19: 1-3,12-29.

By William T. Ellis.

The editor of a Coatesville daily paper asked one out-of-town investigator, immediately after the lynching which has given that little town a world-wide infamy, to express his opinion of the situation. The message the visitor wrote was, "There was no man for the hour." Two righteous or brave men could have saved Coatesville and Pennsylvania this biting disgrace. The salt of noble character is essential to the life of any community. Ten men could have saved even Sodom, but put to test the ten men were lacking.

The day's lesson is a study in the saving power of goodness and the destroying power of badness. A little salt may leaven a large lump. The most practical, effective form of citizenship is for good men and good women to bear loving, fearless, practical testimony for the things that are true and honorable and pure. Boards of trade alone cannot make a city great. The final test is in the character of its citizenship.

This testimony must be by works. In the practical things of citizenship, the Christian man must bear his share of the community's burdens. To remain away from the voting booth in order to attend a prayer meeting is poor citizenship and equally poor religion.

In the extreme issue, if the bad community cannot be reformed, then the good people must flee from it in testimony for righteousness, even as the best citizens are said to be leaving a certain western city where shameless corruption rules.

The New Civic Loyalty.

In this day there is a new civic sense spreading throughout the continent. Boys and girls in school are taking the old "Athenian oath" of loyalty. There is no reason for a Christian to be despondent about the condition of our modern cities. The forces of righteousness which abound in almost every large city are an inspiration to every beholder. The multitudes of men and women who, in public service and in private living, are standing steadfastly for the noblest ideals, are a host beyond any man's counting.

This lesson upon old Sodom, however, is a summons to renewed civic service. It is a call for a clean personal life and an active citizenship. It should be the concern of every good man to make his personality count for the best things. In some of the many ways that the modern times afford he should express himself in behalf of righteousness.

If Lot had done his part down in Sodom, there would have been at least ten righteous men, and in answer to Abraham's prayer the city would have been spared. Lot's religion meant so little that his own sons-in-law had not confidence enough in it to leave the city with him at his summons.

An American in China.

Abraham's plea for the cities of the plain seemed the acme of magnanimity and intercession, until we come to Christ pleading for the forgiveness of His slayers; and then to his apostle Paul, who was willing to be accursed for his brethren's and companions' sake. This great, self-forgetting passion of intercession is the mark of a noble spirit.

The capital of Chi Li Province, China, and the military center of the empire, is the city of Pao Ting-fu, which, during the Boxer outbreak, slaughtered a number of American missionaries. One missionary resident of the city, Dr. Walter F. Lowrie, chanced to be away from home when the fire of fanaticism broke out and he was chosen to guide the punitive expedition of the allied troops of the Powers. The decree had gone forth that as an example to the Boxers the city of Pao Ting-fu should be razed to the ground. Did Dr. Lowrie gloat over this and encourage the commanders in their purpose? Not so. Day after day he interceded for the city that had destroyed his home and slain his friends. By his intercession Pao Ting-fu was spared; and when recently I walked through the streets of that city with Dr. Lowrie, I found all classes of people, from coolies to high officials, paying honor to him as the man who had saved their city. Pao Ting-fu was spared for Walter Lowrie's sake.

Lot's family was saved from Sodom for Lot's sake. Thus in all of life we are bound up in families. The world's last month witnessed how a nation could pour out its gratitude to a family for one man's sake. Explorer Scott's family never went to the frozen south, but Scott did, and for his sake the nation honors and cherishes them.

Sometimes things reach a limit, with communities and with nations. Thus Turkey seems to have run her race to doom. So Nineveh and Babylon filled up their cup of iniquity, and today they are mere hills of dirt in a desert waste. So the governor of Pennsylvania, in a message to the legislature, urged that the borough charter of Coatesville be revoked. Sodom had nothing to redeem it. It had reached the limit and must be wiped out.

Doubtless trade was good in Sodom and as the banks count prosperity it was prosperous. But the final issues for a community, as for an individual are all moral and spiritual. The matter of supreme concern in all of life is the state of the spirit. God does care for the behavior of the world. He does not look with indifference upon the conduct of men. Thus we read that "the cry of them is waxen great before the face of the Lord and the Lord hath sent us to destroy it."

A Word of Doom.

When Lot entreated his sons-in-law to flee with him, he seemed to them as one that mocked. Therein we read a volume as to Lot's reputation with his own family. His religion had evidently not impressed them very seriously. A wife once returned home from a revival meeting and spoke to her husband about his own salvation. His answer was overwhelming: "I do not see wherein our lives are essentially different, and wherein mine would be better by making the same professions as yours."

Sodom jested as Lot took his family toward the east, just as some persons for a little while laughed and jeered at the mud-spattered man who rode seriously through the streets of the valley town, crying that the dam above had broken.

It is hard for Broadway to get the viewpoint of the church. "Spiritual things are spiritually discerned." The worst of spiritual deadness and a sure proof of its ripeness for destruction, is that it does not know that it is dead, and does not recognize life. It has lost the sense of sin. The sin against the Holy Ghost, for which there is no pardon, is the unconsciousness of any sin, the soul so seared with evil that it cannot respond to the call of life.

"Escape to the Mountain."

Even Lot needed the encouraging hand of his heavenly visitors to get him out of Sodom in time. Repeatedly they bade him escape for his life, and their last cry was, "Escape to the mountain lest thou be consumed." Not to another city in the plain was he to go. Lot should have learned the city lesson by this time. Instead of the languorous atmosphere of the plain he should flee to the east, to the windy heights of Pisgah, where Moses later stood to view the land.

The way of salvation is the call to the heights. It is getting above the Sodom and the sin level. They who heed the call of Christ's messages seek the high atmosphere, where the fresh breezes of the Spirit sweep. Life in this loftier altitude escapes the enervating tendencies of the plains. Salvation is found "in the Rock that is higher than I."

Looking Back.

Mrs. Lot's heart tturned back to Sodom before her eyes looked back. Her desire remained in the city; therefore, she missed deliverance. She is the eternal example of the person who wants Christ and the world also. She stands for those who are not willing to burn bridges behind them and go all the way into the new eternal spiritual life. Given her choice, Lot's wife would probably have encamped on the outskirts of the city until the trouble was over, returning at the first opportunity.

In the new moral crisis of our times need is for salty saints who leaven life. Not the conformers but the transformers are the potent forces in the midst of this world. They who bear witness for righteousness, even until they are called upon to bear the ultimate testimony against sin, are not only the best friends of God, but they are also the best friends of the world. The people who dare to be different from the crowd around them, and who refuse to be led by the mob, are the ones who ultimately find the crowd following them.

Opinions of the People

The One-Term Movement.

Editor Blade—The agitation in favor of limiting the presidential tenure of office to one term of six years, which received its great impetus from the fears of Democrats and standpat Republicans of the mighty power of Roosevelt, gives a fair example of the tactics employed by those who are opposed to real progress.

If a man is fit to fill the highest office under the government for one term there is no reason why he should not be chosen for a second term, or a third one for that matter, provided it is in accordance with the will of the people, and there is no one more capable of filling the place.

In fact, taking such a position as this is equivalent to saying that after one term a president will have outgrown his usefulness. True, the exponents of this measure claim that it is intended to do away with the necessity of a president having to defend himself against the attacks of his enemies, but if the attacks were unjust the truth would soon be generally recognized by the intelligent American people; while if they are just we cannot so much blame the man who speaks about it in the interest of progress.

Furthermore, it is claimed that the measure is intended to prevent the president using his power to the hurt of the people by securing his renomination, thus continuing himself in power; yet we find Taft, who meant to profit much by using this power fraudulently, an ardent supporter of this new measure.

But this is not caused by any desire on the part of Mr. Taft to prevent the fraudulent use of such power, but to remove the great specter of Rooseveltism. By the adoption of a nation-wide primary law guaranteed by the constitution we would take such power from the hands of the president.

The idea that it is necessary to prohibit a president having more than one term, it would seem, is based upon the assumption that the people are not fit to choose their own president, therefore not fit to rule themselves.

So long as the governmental machinery can be used as it was in the last Republican convention, so long as a fraudulent use of power may be used to secure a renomination a president should have only one term.

But we want neither a fraudulent use of power nor a limit to the number of terms a president may have, but a radical change in the method of choosing candidates for our offices, a primary system that would give control of our government to the common people. If a president may have only one term we see no logical reason why any other high official of the government should have more than one term. If the one-term principle were extended so as to take in other high offices, wise statesmen after one short term would have to give way to men without any experience whatever. I believe the people are quite capable of governing themselves and choosing their own elective officers and should be left untrammeled and unrestricted in the exercise of this power.—Ellis Mize, Dodson, Va.

A Bachelor on Woman Suffrage.

Editor Blade—Woman suffrage is one of the leading issues of the day and there is being so much said and written on this subject that I am tempted to use my pen in trying to scratch out a few of my views for the many readers of The Blade.

Although I am old enough to be classed in the bachelor's line, I am not a woman hater. On the contrary, I am a great admirer of the fair ones, especially of all good, kind, true women. But I cannot say that I admire the strong-minded woman, or rather female. It is unkind to the true woman to call the woman suffragist a woman—such as are found in the ranks of the suffragists. There are about three classes of women, and I will make an effort to sketch you a pen picture of each class.

The "woman proper" comes first and she is the one that makes the home the happiest place on earth. She takes a great delight in making home what it ought to be and in making her family happy and in doing her household duties. She has the greatest beauty of anyone; the beauty of a loving character, and the pleasure and happiness she has in knowing that she is doing her duty as the Lord intended that she should, makes her beautiful of face and figure. She does not meddle in men's affairs unless she is asked to and then she does not dictate or try to take the lead, but only offers suggestions and advice. She does not go off, galivanting around to every ball, party or social gathering she hears of, but she does go to church and Sunday school and is very often found teaching a class in the Sunday school. She it is who makes life worth living.

I think we may call the second class, "Ladies." The "lady" is the butterfly of society and she does not care a snap for home, only as a place of shelter, but she does care for fine dresses, hats, jewelry, tea parties, theatres and other fashionable social gatherings. If she has children she leaves them to the tender mercies of a nurse and you will find her at parties more frequently than you will find her at home. She can attend balls and parties 18 hours out of the 24—and dance six of them—but she is not able to do or look after the household duties. Her husband—if she has one, which she ought not—must depend upon himself or the servants for home comforts, for she never does for him the many loving little offices that endear her to man. Is it any wonder that a man with such a wife, mother or sister should seek refuge in his club or the saloon?

But let me pass on to the third class, the "Female." She talks politics, woman's rights, tariff, higher education and slavery. She is a very excitable creature; in fact, excitement is what she is looking for and she is always expounding, arguing and nagging. She calls housework slavery or drudgery because she is too lazy to do it or there is not excitement enough in it. She often quotes these lines:

"Man's work is from sun to sun,
But woman's work is never done."

She is a dyed-in-the-wool suffragist and likes to see her name in the papers. She often has a husband—and it's a pity—whose life she makes miserable by leading him around by the nose. She claims to be a reformer, but I say that she is one of the best agents the saloon has, for by her eternal nagging, quarreling and everlasting haranguing about woman's rights, politics, slavery and drudgery, she rarely ever fails in driving her husband or son to seek some place where he can be free from this tartaric "Female." This person is the greatest cause of unhappy homes and divorces. On the other hand, the "Woman" proper is the greatest reformer we have, although she may not know anything at all about politics. If her husband or son is happy and successful she smiles with them, and if they are in trouble she sympathizes with them, and by her tender and loving kindness, her comradeship and by making home happy and comfortable and by winning the loveof her loved ones, she keeps them away from the gaming table, saloon or dens of vice. The mothers of all true and good men are true women, not "Females." Which do we need most, more happy homes, or woman suffrage? Which is of most benefit to our nation, the woman, as the Lord intended her to be, or the "Female?" Study the question deeply, and answer according to the dictates of your conscience, dear reader.—Earnest Myrthe, of Kentucky.

The Months of the Year

JANUARY is of Latin origin, from the word Januarius, and was named by the ancient Romans in honor of the god Janus, to whom the season of the year was sacred.

"February" comes also from the Latin Febbruarius, derived from februm, which in the Sabine tongue meant to purge, and signified the Roman festival of expiation.

"March" is named for Mars, the Roman god of war.

"April" comes from Aprilis, which in turn comes from aperire, which means to open.

"May" is named for the Roman Maia who was the mother of Mercury and the daughter of Atlas.

"June" is named for Juno, who, by all accounts, was greatly worshiped during this month by the Romans.

"July" is named for the greatest Roman of them all, Caius Julius Caesar, who was born at that time of the year.

"August" was also called for a great Roman, the Emperor Augustus Caesar.

"September" was the seventh month of the Roman year, as they commenced with March, and consequently derived its name from the Latin septem, meaning seven.

"October" being the eighth month, derives its name from octo, which means eight.

"November" is from novem, meaning nine.

"December" also derives its name from a number, decem, meaning ten. It being the tenth month of the Roman year.

Dying Man's Flesh on Live Man.

Grafting of flesh from a dying man to the body of a living person has been successful in Borgess Hospital. Three months ago Jacob Kulema, an employe of the Kalamazoo Paper Co., was caught in a paper-making machine and the flesh from his right shoulder was torn away.

Afterward a victim of a railroad accident was brought in a dying condition to the hospital, and 36 square inches of flesh was taken from his legs and grafted to the shoulder of Kulema.

Today Kulema walked from the hospital with his arm entirely well.

A Poem Worth While

The Bathing Boy.

I saw him standing idly on the brim
Of the quick river, in his beauty clad,
So fair he was that Nature looked at him
And touched him with her sunbeams here and there,
So that his cool flesh sparkled, and his hair
Blazed like a crown above the naked lad.

And so I wept; I have seen lovely things,
Maidens and stars and roses all a-nod
In moonlit seas, but Love without his wings,
Set in the azure of an August sky,
Was all too fair for my mortality
And so I wept to see the little god.

Till with a sudden grace of silver skin
And golden lock he dived, his song of joy
Broke with bubbles as he bore them in;
And lo, the fear of night was on that place,
Till decked with new-found gems and flushed of face,
He rose again, a laughing, choking boy. —Richard Middleton.

VARIETIES

The sardine catch of Europe has been a great failure.

The use of footlights in theatres originated in Italy.

In 50 years more than 2,000,000 men have been killed in battle.

Oregon has 545,000,000,000 feet of standing timber, valued at $680,000,000.

The mutton pie was the forerunner of the mince pie as a Christmas dainty bit.

Congress has spent $50,000,000 in the "improvement" of the Mississippi river.

St. Louis may plant colonies of redbirds in its parks.

Philadelphia women are discussing plans to sell eggs by weight.

It is said that eggs have a germ-destroying quality.

German manufacturers of velvet have combined in a huge syndicate.

More than 14,000 children are crowded out of Philadelphia schools.

The average yearly profit at the Casino, Monte Carlo, is $5,000,000.

In France one person in 20 is entitled to wear a military decoration.

Mirrors at street corners have been suggested to prevent automobile collisions.

There are now over 100 women police officers in the United States.

Seventy-eight per cent of the population of England and Wales is found in the towns.

Key West, Fla., is the first government wireless station to be opened to commercial messages.

The new British dreadnaught, Iron Duke, is especially armoured against attack by airships.

The latest piece of automobile paraphernalia consists of a combination foot stool and lunch basket.

Submarine cables resting at the bottom of the sea represent a valuation of $250,000,000.

A machine has been invented which turns out small rugs at the rate of one a minute.

Fr. Dalton's St. Louis marriage bureau has led to over 400 marriages in a year.

Detroit has a dog-catching automobile. It is a double-decker with 22 compartments.

Los Angeles is to have a cotton factory to cost $1,000,000 and to employ 2,500 workers.

St. Louis black hand gangs now demand payment of blackmail on the installment plan.

A French clerk lost $8,000 worth of radium after the tube burned a hole in his pocket at a funeral.

According to an old English superstition, bread baked on Christmas eve will never become moldy.

A tramp dog is said to have been discovered riding the brakebeam of a train in Arkansas the other day.

Alcohol in conjunction with the Welsbach mantle is now used for automobile headlights in Germany.

The use of the telephone has increased rapidly in China since the establishment of the new Chinese republic.

The turkey is a native of North America and was introduced into Europe by one of the lieutenants of Sebastian Cabot.

The London police department embraces 19,000 persons and covers about 700 square miles.

The traffic on the Rhine between Strasburg and the Holland frontier amounts to the enormous total of 40,000,000 tons annually.

When Paris adopted Greenwich time the result was an increase of business for electric companies by extending the working days a few minutes.

People who are fond of buckwheat cakes are reminded that something at least equal, if not superior, to buckwheat is flour made from sorghum seed.

The cleansing of the bottom of an ocean-going vessel is now accomplished by a machine without its leaving the water.

The tower of a tall church in Switzerland has been equipped to receive the time signals sent out by wireless from the Eiffel tower in Paris.

The gospels have been printed in Japan in three little known dialects for circulation among the aborigines of western China by English missionaries.

By enlarging one end of the slot on a screw, a small nail may be driven through it to hold the screw permanently in place when it shows a tendency to work loose.

Farmers in New South Wales, Australia, are beginning to plow by night. Two powerful acetylene headlights are attached to the traction engine that draws the plows.

Grapeseed oil is prepared in certain parts of Europe. That obtained cold, from the first pressing, is edible. The rest is used for lighting purposes, in the manufacture of soap and various industries.

A French physician has successfully combated locusts in Argentina by inoculating a number of insects with a parasitic disease and liberating them to infect others of their kind.

According to a San Francisco surgeon appendicitis can be cured without an operation by manipulating certain vertebrae, which has the effect of straightening a loop in the large intestine.

In 16 out of 48 states the average annual wage of public school teachers is less than $1 a day, and one state rents its convicts per annum for more than it pays its teachers.

Of children born of parents at the age of 41 one-third die during the first year, while the rate of mortality among those born of parents between the ages of 21 and 30 is less than 8 per cent.

Almanacs are older than printing. Various manuscript almanacs of the fourteenth century are to be found in the British museum and elsewhere, and the still exists one dated 1292, ascribed to Roger Bacon.

A German society of electricians has offered a costly gold medal to be awarded annually for the best device or process produced in any country safeguarding life and limb or promoting health in the electrical industry.

A new industry appears to have been created in the west, based on alfalfa, a plant which even as a grass is a comparative newcomer in American economy. A factory has been established in Minneapolis for the production of foods from the plant, which also, it is thought, will prove a valuable substitute for wood in the making of paper from the fibre. Among the food articles to be developed from this plant are flour, syrup, flavoring extracts, substitutes for tea and coffee, and chewing gum.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

The Home---The Value of Intelligent Furnishing

By MARTHA HOLDEN

Every woman, whether she be married or single, whether she live in a bedroom or a mansion of spacious luxury, is born a home-maker. It is a responsibility she can't escape, and her home is an influence for good in the first the measure of her understanding—spiritual and material.

From the beginning woman has possessed the instinct for beauty, and it is a matter of moral obligation that it be trained for the most essential object of her life. What gentle girl for generations past has not been taught at least the rudiments of music and instructed in the blending of color for needlework or painting. Yet this same woman, alive to discord of sound or sights, will lead a happy and well-ordered life in rooms where the carpets and the wall paper are forever in deadly mortal combat.

Some years ago the University of Illinois compiled, through the efforts of teachers of recognized authority, a course of twelve volumes on The Home. It is designated in the title page as an aid to the new profession of home making. It puts the entire subject on a scientific basis, with test questions, and is intended as a text book for women of all ages and classes in all parts of our country.

We may properly consider the subject of home furnishing from three standpoints: First, what we need; second, what we can have; third, what we want.

A wonderfully kind Providence has created us to need very little, and we may rest assured that those needs the same Providence will always take care of. What we can have has largely to do with finance and is an individual consideration. What we want is the most vital topic of the three, for to want intelligently, whether we have or need, is to solve the problem of right living.

We have all heard of the woman who wants everything she sees, and the woman who wants things just like her neighbors, only a little more expensive, and we are fearfully aware of the fact that her home and that of her neighbor reveal entirely different furnishings. Now, this kind of woman has her place; it makes the neighborhood responsible—and to realize that she cannot live to herself alone.

Then there is the woman, happily found in all walks of life, in order that she may help all sorts and conditions of other women; the woman who possesses that instinctive sense of color, form and the eternal fitness of things which is called taste. She knows what she wants, and has that or nothing, for roping without is a much happier state than living with the wrong thing.

Taste is not instinctive with the majority of us, but it is a cultivatable quality and one possible to every woman, if she seeks aright.

Comfort is the first requisite of home furnishing; it means that when you buy a chair you sit in it, and if it is a rocker, you rock, and rock. And if it is a straight chair you lean back and try to tip over, and when you have it fully tested physically, you have it sent home. But this is only half the comfort of your chair.

Have you taken into account its meaning to the eye and to the mind. How is it as to line; does it represent one or six periods of furniture construction; is it to be a peaceful member of the family, or because of its own conflicting members, a perpetual disturbing element?

That is why the study of furniture is so important to the housekeeper. A piece of furniture, well chosen, is a permanent possession, a joy from generation to generation.

Pictures come next in importance of household necessities. More than any feature of the house do they proclaim its occupant. A knowledge and an appreciation of the best in art is absolutely essential to the housekeeper, and the best pictures in excellent copies are easily hers.

Books, aside from what they really mean to all of us, have a decorative value unsurpassed in the furnishing of the home. A room without books is a soulless place that is the chief curse of parlors, their bookiessness.

Put a shelf of books in a parlor and a lamp on the table and it pulses with new being.

Books are more decorative, (as well as more lusty, I hear the neat housekeeper thinking)on open shelves.

Isn't it pleasant to think, that so often, as in the case of book shelves as against bookcases, the artistic thing is the cheapest. At least, it is possible to have a perfectly artistic house without much money. Sometimes money is a dangerous thing in the hands of the untrained housekeeper. There never has been a better precept for homemakers than William Morris', "Have nothing in your homes which you do not know to be useful, or believe to be beautiful," and then don't have as many of them as you think you need. The restfulness of space is worth cultivating; it saves nerves. Two pictures on a wide wall are enough at any one time. One piece of good pottery fills the eye more agreeably than ten.

Restraint in home furnishing carries its lesson of control, and blesses morally while it rests physically. Now comes the most difficult point of our subject, selection in house furnishing. You know Ruskin says: "The final grace of culture is reflection," which means that we must learn, if we are successful home makers, to throw things out.

It is hardly likely that there is a woman who has not something in her home which she knows to be neither useful nor beautiful. We all have these things, and it is not always expedient to throw them away. In the case of discovered furniture, sometimes it has to be kept till we can afford better. This is part of the discipline of life, and to be borne as cheerfully as possible. But women are such sentimentalists that it is difficult to cast away some things, however ugly, that retain a memory.

If we could only remember that our sentiment, as our grief, is sacred, and that we have no right to make our friends gloomy or cheery-merry with it, aesthetic results would be better.

Perfection in home furnishing is not impossible if we do not disdain accepted canons of art and criticism, if we remember that the cause is greater than the individual, and that the truly beautiful is that which is in place.

Let us have some letters, or questions, on home furnishing. Every woman has something to offer on this limitless subject. We shall be glad to try to help with your problems in this matter as well as the others submitted to this page. Give us some suggestions and please put on the lower left hand corner of such letters, "Home Furnishing."—M. H.

London Working Women and Their Inspiration

This picture, taken in London, shows in the center is that of Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who has kept out of London ever since the police wanted to arrest her for certain suffragette attacks a year or so ago.

The women did not take the picture with them, neither did they see the chancellor, and there were a few working women, all suffragettes, who was appointed as a delegation to visit Lloyd-George and acquaint him with the fact that many women in England desire the right to vote. They were photographed before they started on the trip, just as seen here. The

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

THE FATHER OF A PRESIDENT

Dear Blade Readers—We have taken the Blade ever since I can remember, and my age is 16, so you see it is an old acquaintance in our home. I enjoy reading the letters from the young folks, but think we should always have our real names in our letters, so that we may all know "who we are and where we are at."

We are located in upper East Tennessee, and in our county are many interesting places noted in history. Near the town of Piney Flats in this county is the grave of Isaac McKinley, the grandfather of President McKinley. The plain marble slab, about two feet high, gray and weather beaten, erected perhaps nearly a century ago, reads: "Sacred to the memory of Isaac McKinley. Died April 12th, 1845. Aged about 70 years." This grave was lost to the knowledge of the present generation until a few years ago, when it was discovered in cleaning of the New Bethel cemetery.—C. M. B., Indian Springs, Tennessee.

A TEMPTING INVITATION

In reply to Mrs. P. Carter's letter of a week ago I will write and let you all know that this country is a beautiful, bountiful and healthy place. It is not a very hard job to keep the wolf from the door, for there is work for every laborer. The children never are sick, for the air is bracing and healthy; they have plenty of room to grow in and plenty of sand to play in. The woods are full of wild animals, the deer, the moose, the carbou abide in the forest. The partridge, the grouse and the wild chicken stay in the fields. The lakes and rivers are full of fish. The forests have many wild berries. In the gardens we have every imaginable vegetable from the potato to the large watermelon. The corn fields are yellow with pumpkins. We have our turkey every Thanksgiving and our goose at Christmas. So if I were you city people, I would pack my baggage and move out here where you do not have to live from hand to mouth. I know this all to be true, for I am one of the earliest settlers in this northern woodland.—Mrs. J. K., Black Duck, Minn.

A FORTUNE IN A BASKET

I am a West Virginia girl of 17 summers. I am a farmer's girl, go to school in winter and work at home in the summer.

I guess my hobby is telegraphy. I am going to try to be a telegraph operator if I have the sticktoitiveness to learn.

I wish you could all come with me today. I'm going to the village store with 16 dozen eggs. Suspect you think that is quite a load for a small girl, do you not? But I won't mind it, the sun is shining so bright.—Rambler.

GIRLS ON A RANCH

We rounded all the cattle and horses up, and were going to take them to a spring for water. The spring was about seven miles away from home and it was a hard job to get the stock away from the ranch. One or two horses would break away from the herd and we would have a chase to get them back again. But we got them into the lane, and they went all right until some of the cattle jumped over the fence, and one of us girls would have to get them back through the fence again. Finally we got to the spring and picketed our saddle horses out and ate our dinner while the cattle and horses grazed around the spring.

While they grazed we walked up the creek to see what we could find. We found some petrified bone and some other rock.

Finally we heard a cow bell, and that made us think of our cattle. We went back to the stock and found the cattle scattered all about the hills and couldn't see a horse, and that frightened us.

My sister began to cry for fear some cattle thieves had run them away. But we rounded the cattle up and when we reached the top of a hill we saw the horses going home. —D. D., Belmont, Neb.

FLOWERS ALWAYS A PLEASURE

In a recent issue I read a letter from one who seemed to think flowers useless at a funeral, and suggested giving our loved ones the flowers while alive in kind and loving deeds, to all of which I would say Amen.

But I beg to differ about the flowers at the funeral—the last tribute one can ever pay those they love.—Aquista M., Vermont.

A WESTERN GIRL

I have a lonesome life to live. I care for my aged grandfather, and he being not very well, keeps me indoors a great deal. That I was not asked when I came here to live, I have lived on a big ranch in South Dakota and herded cattle all day. A much different life from this.

Grandpa is a Veteran of the Civil war. He is 79 years old. He, too, likes to read The Blade and has been a subscriber quite a number of years.

I should like to exchange cards and letters, as I get very lonely.—M. E. A., Gradaska, Wis.

A BUTTON TOWN

Good morning, people; will you let a stranger from the "Pearl City" of Iowa in? It is a pretty little town with about 16,000 population, along the Mississippi river. It derives its name from the pearl button industry; there are ten large finishing plants besides about 20 smaller cutting plants, where the buttons are just cut out of the shells.

My father is an old soldier. He ran away when he was 17 years old and joined the army. He was in Company M, Eleventh Iowa Infantry. While in the army he was taken with scarlet fever and it went to his eyes, and he lost the sight of one.

Will exchange postals.—Mrs. E. C. H., Muscatine, Iowa.

WANTS A CHAT

Dear Friends of the Peace Page—Will you let a little 50-year-old West Virginia boy step in and chat a few moments. I live in the old historic town of Huntersville, that was made the county seat of Pocahontas county in 1821. This town is only seven miles from the top of the Allegheny mountains and only three miles from the new town of Minnehaha Springs, which is destined to be a great summer resort. There are now about 50 elk in the park and a dozen or so of deer. Later, perhaps, I will write more about this lovely mountain region if the cousins are interested. I love to read the letters from West Virginia and those from the southern state.—O. P. Mc., W. Va.

I'm sure "the cousins" would like to hear more of your country.—M. H.

TEACHERS, PLEASE WRITE

I love to see the letters from West Virginia, as it is my own home state, and would like to see some letters from Arizona. I live on a farm and have a beautiful home.

Reading good books and music are my hobbies.

I like to see letters from teachers as I am preparing for that position myself.—Yours for success—Brown-Eyed Midget of West Virginia.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good cheer.

THE REAL THINGS OF LIFE

Dear Editor and Sisters in the Cozy Corner—When I get The Blade I always turn to the Peace Page first, for I do like it so much. The sisters' letters in the Cozy Corner are a real inspiration to me for good, so I want to add my mite with the hope that it, too, may inspire someone to higher and better living. My parents were poor people, and in the home where I was raised we had few of the comforts of this life compared with my own home now, but I look back to it with joy and pleasure because of the Christian influence I received from it. From the times when we used to gather around the family altar for prayers I derived much benefit, and lasting impressions were made on my mind that are still with me, and I praise the Lord for it, too. I am trying, by the help of God, to raise my own children under the same influence, and I hope and pray that it will have the desired effect on their lives.

I am the mother of five children, all girls. The eldest died in infancy, the other two married and left the home circle; the two youngest we have with us yet.

In this fast age of the world people are running hither and thither, hunting where they can make more money, as though that were the main object of their lives, but it does not take such a great lot of money to make one happy in this world if the other conditions are right. One needs love, peace, harmony and contentment in the home. If one has those things I think they can be happy most anywhere without a great deal of money, though money is a good thing if rightly used. The Bible says, "Godliness with contentment is great gain." Well, love and good wishes to all the dear sisters of the Cozy Corner.—Mrs. W. H. W., Pa.

ROSE BEADS AGAIN

I can give you the formula for rose beads. Pick your rose leaves while the dew in on them and then grind them through a food chopper until they are a fine meal, about a dozen times; put them in an iron pan and allow them to remain until they are black, stirring occasionally. Now take the meal and measure it in a teaspoon or anything to give them a uniform size. Roll them into a ball and put a pin through them, sticking the pin into a board so they will dry. We sometimes roll them in olive oil with a few drops of tincture of iron to give them a gloss, but it isn't necessary. The beads shrink at least one-half to they must be made about twice the size you want them to be when finished.—Mrs. L. A. G., California.

A PHILOSOPHER

Dear Blade Readers—I must tell you how I love to read the letters; they are bright spots in my life, they put new go in me and give me new ideas. My life is very quiet. It is all work and no play, but I look on the bright side and am thankful that God gives me health and strength to do my work.

Juanita of the Mountains, I like your letter. It has life in it. I, too, love the mountains. I was born at the foot of the Shawangunk mountains in the state of New York. I live on the banks of the dear old Grand river in Michigan, but often long for the mountains. Please write again, Juanita.—One from Portland, Mich.

A YOUNG FARMER'S WIFE

Dear Friends of the Peace Page—I have been reading your letters for over a year, and the more I read the more interested I seem to get. I always look for the Cozy Corner first. Am 23 years old and have been married 6 years and 7 months. I have a kind husband and three dear little children to care for. I and my husband farm. I think I like farming best of all. We live in Russell county, Virginia, about eight miles from the railroad. I have a good many chickens and turkeys. I enjoy canning fruit and raising all kinds of vegetables to eat.—Sallie Gobble, Va.

3 Years to Pay

for the Sweet-Toned

Meister

Piano

$175

30 Days' Free Trial

We Pay the Freight

You are not asked to deposit or pay on advance a cent to any way until you write us and say that the MEISTER is entirely satisfactory and you wish to keep it. Then these are the terms of sale:

$1 a Week or

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No cash payment down. No interest on payments. No extras of any kind. Piano stool and scarf free.

Sold direct from the maker to you at a guaranteed saving of $100. No dealer's profit for you to pay. Send now for our beautiful Free Catalog which shows eight styles of Meister Pianos. Our resources exceed $4,000,000. We sell more pianos direct to the home than any other concern in the world.

Rothschild & Company,
Dept. 169N Chicago, Illinois

OUR COOK BOOK

Old Fashioned Corn Bread.—Two cupfuls of Indian meal, one cupful of flour, two pint cups of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one egg, salt to taste. Mix and bake in a quick oven one-half hour.—M. H.

Rice Fritter.—Two eggs, one cupful of milk and a half cupful of cream, one-half cup of bread crumbs, soaked in water, a tablespoonful of melted butter, salt and pepper to taste, fry as you would egg plant.—M. H.

Oat Flake Cookies.—One cupful of butter, two and a half cupfuls of sugar, one cupful sour cream, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cinnamon, two eggs, one cupful chopped raisins, one cupful of nuts, flour enough to roll. Bake in a moderate oven.—Mrs. King.

Recipe for Baking Powder.—One part cream tartar, one-half part soda, one part tartar, one-half part starch, mix together four or five times before using. This is much cheaper and better than buying the best baking powder and is equally as good, and one knows what is in this home-made.—Mrs. De L., Bloomington, Ill.

Fruit Cake.—One cupful butter, one cup hot water, one cupful sugar, one cupful shortening, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg, one cupful molasses, one teaspoonful soda, one cupful chopped raisins, one cupful currants, one cupful citron, one cupful nuts, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful soda. Bake in quick oven.—Harper Street, New York.

BOYS AND GIRLS

A Pennsylvania Letter.

Dear Friends—As I have never seen a letter from Pennsylvania I thought I would write one. I am a girl 12 years old. My mother died when I was seven years old, so I live with my grandpa and my grandma. My farm is new. I go to a district school and have nine times.—Mabel Avon Hall, Forest Lake, Susquehanna county, Pa.

On a Montana Mountain.

I live in the Rocky Mountains in Montana. I come to school on horseback, and a half an hour's ride on horseback is nuthin'. I have a horse named Midget, and she certainly is a midget. I come to school with four other children and we have to walk in riding the horses, but I'll tell you it is no fun to ride down to Alder every morning when it is snowing. I get up at 5 and get my horse and get ready to go at 7, and I get there at 15 minutes to 9. Last Saturday I rode to Electric from our ranch. I started at 7 and got down there at 11. So you can see it is no fun to live on a ranch. I wish I were a city girl and could live in a city all my life. I guess the city girls wish they were me and could live on a ranch. So soon as we can't all get all we want.—Florence Barrett.

A Contented Girl.

Dear Blade Girls and Boys—I am a girl 12 years old; my home is in Livingston county, Michigan. We live three-quarters of a mile from Lakeland, a summer resort and sanitarium. There is a string of lakes through here to the south seven miles in length. Last summer there were 15 motor boats on them. It is nice to sit out on the front porch in the evening and hear the boats whistle. I have one mile to go to school, and in the seventh grade. We have only 12 scholars in school. I have two brothers and one sister. I will read one of my riddles. What goes up a chimney down, but won't go down a chimney up? With best wishes to you all.—Marie Baker.

A Trip to Bell Mountain.

A crowd of boys and girls gathered at my home to go to Bell Mountain, a very high mountain nearby. It was 8 o'clock in the morning when we started. We were very tired when we reached the top, about 12 o'clock. We ate our dinner, then gathered flowers and returned home late and tired but happy. I enjoyed them post cards I received from The Blade boys. Your Blade cousin.—Lena Burch.

SHORT AND SWEET.

So many children have guessed the Nancy Fitzcox riddle, a candle, that there is not room for the names. —M. H.

Adda L. Cooper, W. Va., is eleven years old, and got a prize at school last winter for good attendance. Besides this, she bakes bread and churns the butter.

Master Verne Hanning, Albany, O., goes to work out in the field with his father. His pets are a pig, a calf and a dog.

Ellis Hudson says her papa calls her "Tomboy." I wonder why? She has a pet cat named "Babe," who is very playful and jumps on the tread of the sewing machine and tries to run the machine.

Elias E. Evans, of Eagle, Mich., says the answer to Blue Eye's riddle is the Sun.

Wonderful VALUE $1.19

This beautiful waist is a striking imported model. Cloth is a fine sheer lawn. Front has a full length panel of Cluny insertion and on each side is a row of Cluny insertion, edged with Val lace. Sleeves are overlapped with a novel feature running full length. The new sailor collar is of same embroidery and Cluny Chemisette. Four shoulder plaits finish yoke. Back has six full length tucks. Three-quarter sleeves are finished with Cluny insertion and lace. Plain turned back cuffs of the embroidery and tie ribbon. White sleeve in front. Sizes 32 to 44 bust. Send us size and $1.19 now and the waist will be sent to you postpaid. Send for our free booklet of Elli-Ell's "Quality Value Garments."

ELL ELL MAIL ORDER COMPANY
46 West 25th St., New York City.

Our Correspondents

I would be glad if some more would write to the Peace Page as many do others. We get many letters from Texas.—M. H.

Mr. Shortridge Leonard long ago a sketch of his crossing the plains with an ox team in 1851. You have not gotten it, I hope.—M. H.

I. B. wants a nature lover to write and also to hear from Olive Branch.

Brown Eggs from Corneracker state says that women have as much right to go to the polls as men, and if women would only think about the good things that are in the world and pass the bars and girls down to men with things as saying and bad, etc., they surely would try to vote them out.

I have been in New Mexico a little more than a year. Will you please tell me through your paper what I can do for my hair? When I came from Michigan to New Mexico my hair was thick and long, but now it is thin and broken off and very dry. It is past being gray, and is and has been for several years perfectly white. I would not wish to use anything to stain or color it, only to stop its falling out and make it soft and glossy as it was before.—Mrs. J. N. S.

If Brown Eyed Jennie, of Indiana, will send her address, will be glad to write her of western life on the range and will send her a few scraps of cow's reading in the snow.—Arvada Times.

Miss E. O., Indiana, enjoys reading good cheering letters. Especially from the girls that were in their teens when I was. I was born in 1848. My years have been so many I cannot count them. It is beautiful to grow old gracefully, as well as gracefully, and never grow old.—M. H.

My name is Joe H. Brownlee. When I am six years old and have never known the whereabouts of any of my father's sisters, whom I heard were living in Toledo. Father's name is John Brownlee, a son of Joe Brownlee, whom I was named after. Should this meet the notice of any of the Brownlees I should like to get acquainted after twenty-seven years' absence.—Joe B.

If the lady who wrote in the Peace Page from Nebraska, who's age is sixty-six the 20th of June, will send her address to the Peace Page she will hear from a lady of the same age.—Mrs. E. G. M.

I commenced to compose poetry when I was about fourteen years of age, and tho' I am not quite twenty, poetry is a part of my life.—Mrs. M.

And it should be.—M. H.

Mrs. M. T. asks for a poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes for a birthday when sixty-two.

J. M. K. says: "If your have cold feet wear sulphur in your shoes. You will think you are walking on velvet."

Will some reader of the Peace Page kindly give an old poem entitled, "Farewell, Brother Watkins." I am a boy 60 years young. My hobby is declamation or recitations. I am an old subscriber and lover of the Blade. One of my favorite recitations was taken from the Blade many years ago, entitled, "The Race for a Bride."—J. T. P.

POST CARD EXCHANGE

Dollie Hurt, Lloyd, W. Va.
Lois D. Root, Great Valley, New York.
Ora Smith, Liberty, W. Va.
Blanche Harwick, Samp, W. Va.
Hazel Kimberling, Canehart, W. Va.
Myrtle Lee Crawford, Hayesville, N. C.
Lena M. Tolley, Troutville, Va., Box 5.
Dale Ziggafoos, Albany, Athens county, Ohio.

The Quickest, Simplest Cough Cure

Easily and Cheaply Made at Home. Saves You $2.

This recipe makes a pint of cough syrup—enough to last a family a long time. You couldn't buy as much or as good cough syrup for $2.50.

Simple as it is, it gives almost instant relief and usually stops the most obstinate cough in 24 hours. This is partly due to the fact that it is slightly laxative, stimulates the appetite and has an excellent tonic effect. It is pleasant to take—children like it. An excellent remedy, too, for whooping cough, croup, sore lungs, asthma, throat troubles, etc.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents worth) in a pint bottle, and add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

Pinex is one of the oldest and best known concentrated vegetable cough remedies. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and all the other natural healing elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

The prompt results obtained from this recipe have endeared it to thousands of housewives in the United States and Canada, which explains why the plan has been imitated often, but never successfully.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 242 Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

POETS' CORNER

TOMMY'S PRAYER

In a dark and dismal alley, where the sunshine never came,
Dwelt a little lad named Tommy, sickly, delicate and lame.
He had never yet been healthy, but had pain since he was born,
Dragging out his weak existence, wellnigh hopeless and forlorn.

He was six was little Tommy; 'twas but five years ago
Since his drunken mother dropped him, and the babe was crippled so.
He had never known the comfort of a mother's tender care,
But his cruel blows and curses made his pain still worse to bear.

There he lay within the cellar, from the morning till the night,
Starved, neglected, cursed, ill-treated, naught to make his dull life bright.
Not a single friend to love him, not a living thing to love—
For he knew not of a Saviour or a heaven up above.

'Twas a quiet summer evening, and the alley too, was still,
Tommy's little heart was sinking, and he felt so lonely, till
Floating up the quiet alley, wafted inward from the street,
Came the sound of some one singing, sounding oh, so clear and sweet.

Eagerly did Tommy listen as the singing nearer came;
Oh, that he could see the singer! How he wished he wasn't lame.
Then he called and shouted loudly, till the singer heard the sound,
And, on nothing whence it issued, soon the little cripple found.

'Twas a maiden, rough and rugged, hair unkempt and naked feet;
All her garments torn and ragged, her appearance far from neat.
"So yer called me," said the maiden, "Wonder what yer wants of me; Most folks call me Singing Jessie; wot may your name chance to be?"

"My name's Tommy; I'm a cripple, and I want to hear you sing.
For it makes me feel so happy—sing me something, anything."
Jessie laughed and answered, smiling: "I can't stay here very long,
But I'll sing a hymn to please you, wot I calls the Glory Song."

Then she sang to him of heaven, pearly gates and streets of gold,
Where the happy angel children are not starved or nipped with cold;
But where happiness and gladness never can decrease or end,
And where kind and loving Jesus is their Sovereign and their Friend.

Oh, how Tommy's eyes did glisten as he drank in every word
As it fell from "Singing Jessie"—was it true what he had heard?
And so anxiously he asked her, "Is there really such a place?"
And a tear began to trickle down his pallid little face.

"Tommy, you're a little heathen; why it's up beyond the sky;
And if you love the Saviour, yer shall go there when yer die."
"Then," said Tommy, "tell me, Jessie, how can I the Saviour love,
When I'm down in this 'ere cellar and He's up in heaven above?"

So the little ragged maiden, who had heard at Sunday school
All about the way to heaven and the Christians' Golden Rule,
Taught the little cripple Tommy how to love the Saviour dear.
She sang a Song of Jesus, kissed his cheek and went away.

Tommy lay within his cellar, which had grown so dark and cold,
Thinking all about the children in the streets of shining gold;
And he heeded not the darkness of that dark and chilly room,
For the joy in Tommy's bosom could disperse the deepest gloom.

"Oh, if I could only see it," thought the cripple as he lay;
Jessie said that Jesus listens, and I think I'll try and pray."
So, he put his hands together, and he closed his little eyes,
And in accents weak, yet earnest, sent this message to the skies:

Gentle Jesus, please forgive me, as I didn't know afore
That yer cared for little cripples who is weak and very poor,
And I never heard of heaven till that Jessie came today,
And she told me all about it, so I wants to try to pray.

"You can see me, can't yer, Jesus? Jessie told me that you could,
And I somehow must believe it, for it seems so prime and good;
And she told me if I love you I should see yer when I die,
In the bright and happy heaven that is up beyond the sky.

"Lord, I'm only just a cripple, and I'm no use here below,
For I heard my mother whisper she'd be glad if I could go;
And I'm cold and hungry sometimes, and I feel so lonely, too;
"Can't yer take me, gentle Jesus, up to heaven, along o' you

"Oh, I'd be so good and patient and I'd never cry or fret,
And your kindness to me, Jesus, I would surely not forget;
I would mind me, you all I know of and would never make a noise—
Can't you find me just a corner, where I'll watch the other boys?

"Oh, I think you'll do it, Jesus; something seems to tell me so.
For I feel so glad and happy, and I do so want to go.
How I long to see yer, Jesus, and the children all so bright;
Come and fetch me, won't yer, Jesus? Come and fetch me home tonight."

Tommy ceased his supplication; he had told his soul's desire,
And he waited for the answer till his head began to tire;
Then he turned upon his corner and lay huddled in a heap,
Closed his little eyes so gently and was quickly fast asleep.

Oh, I wish that every scoffer could have seen his childish face
As he lay there in the corner, in that damp and noisome place;
For his countenance was shining like an angel's fair and bright,
And it seemed to fill the cellar with a holy, heavenly light.

He had only heard of Jesus from a ragged singing girl;
He might well have wondered, pondered till his brain began to whirl;
But he took it as she told it, and believed it then and there,
Simply trusting in the Saviour and His kind and tender care.

In the morning when the mother came to waken her crippled boy,
She discovered that his features wore a look of sweetest joy.
And she shook him somewhat roughly, but the cripple's face was cold;
He had gone to join the children, in the streets of shining gold.

Tommy's prayer had soon been answered, and the Angel Death had come
To remove him from his cellar to his bright and heavenly home.
Where no care or comfort, joy and gladness never can decrease or end,
And where Jesus reigns eternal, his Sovereign and his Friend.

ON FILE

If an unkind word appears,
File the thing away;
If some novelty in jeers,
File the thing away;
If some clever little bit
Of a sharp and pointed wit,
Carrying a dart with it,
File the thing away;
If some bit of gossip come,
File the thing away;
Scandalously naughty crumb,
File the thing away;
If suspicion comes to you,
That your neighbor isn't true,
Let me tell you what to do—
File the thing away.
Do this for a little while,
Then go out and burn the file.

EVELYN HOPE

Beside [illegible] sat and wept;
Sitting [illegible] her bed;
She [illegible] of geranium
Beside [illegible] glass;
Listless [illegible] I think,
The [illegible] may
Save [illegible] hinge's
Sixteen [illegible] died!
Perhaps [illegible] heard my
It was [illegible] beside,
Dying [illegible] aim,
Till God [illegible] unawares—
And [illegible] all of
Is it [illegible] Evelyn Hope"
What [illegible] true and true,
The [illegible] horoscope,
And [illegible] dew—
Alas [illegible] as old,
Each [illegible] word diverged
Each [illegible] to each, must I be
We [illegible] fellow mortals, nought
No, indeed [illegible] God above
Is [illegible] to grant, as mighty to
And [illegible] the love to award the
I claim [illegible] still, for my own love's
Delay [illegible] more lives yet,
Through [illegible] worlds I shall traverse,
Much [illegible] much to forget
The [illegible] time to come for taking
But [illegible] time will come—at last it
Will [illegible] Evelyn Hope, what meant (I
In the [illegible] earth, in the years long
That [illegible] and soul so pure and gay?
Why [illegible] hair was amber, I shall
And [illegible] mouth of your own geran-
And [illegible] would do with me, in
In the [illegible] life come in the old one's
I have lived (I shall say) so much
Given myself so many times,
Gained [illegible] the gains of various men,
Ransacked [illegible] ages, spoiled the
Yet one thing, one, in my soul's full
Either I missed or itself missed me;
And I want and find you, Evelyn Hope!
What is the issue? Let us see?
I loved you, Evelyn, all the while.
My heart seemed full as it could
There was place and to spare for the
And the frank, young smile,
And the red young mouth, and the
hair's young gold.
So, hush—I will give you this leaf to
keep:
See, I shut it inside the sweet cold
hand!
There, that is our secret: go to sleep!
You will wake, and remember, and
understand.

—Robert Browning.

PUT ON YOUR OLD GRAY BONNET

By Stanley Murphy.

On the old farmhouse veranda,
There sat Silas and Miranda,
Thinking of the days gone by;
Said he, "Dearie, don't be weary,
You were always bright and cheery,
But a tear-drop dims your eye."
Said she, "They're tears of gladness,
Silas.
They're not tears of sadness,
It is 50 years today since we were
wed."
Then the old man's dim eyes brightened
And his stern old heart it lightened,
As he turned to her and said:

CHORUS.

"Put on your old grey bonnet,
With the blue ribbon on it,
While I hitch old Dobbin to the shay,
And through the fields of clover,
We'll drive up to Dover,
On our golden wedding day."

It was in the same old bonnet,
With the same blue ribbon on it,
In the old shay by his side,
That he drove her up to Dover,
Through the same old fields of clover,
To become [illegible] happy bride,
The birds were sweetly singing,
And the same old bells were ringing,
As they passed the quaint old church
where they were wed,
And that night when stars were gleaming,
The old couple lay a-dreaming,
Dreaming of the words he said.

POEMS WANTED

Twilight Is Stealing.
The Old Man Dreams.
The House by the Side of the Road.
The Tuck Lay Dreaming in His Tent.
The Female of the Species (Kipling).
Wait Till the Clouds Roll By.

HUSBAND TIRED OF SEEING HER SUFFER

Procured Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which made His Wife a Well Woman.

Middletown, Pa.—"I had headache, backache and such awful bearing down pains that I could not be on my feet at times and I had organic inflammation so badly that I was not able to do my work. I could not get a good meal for my husband and one child. My neighbors said they thought my suffering was terrible.

"My husband got tired of seeing me suffer and one night went to the drug store and got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told me I must take it. I can't tell you all I suffered and I can't tell you all that your medicine has done for me. I was greatly benefited from the first and it has made me a well woman. I can do all my housework and even helped some of my friends as well. I think it is a wonderful help to all suffering women. I have got several to take it after seeing what it has done for me."—Mrs. Emma Eppenbaugh, 219 East Main St., Middletown, Pa.

The Pinkham record is a proud and honorable one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinate ills of woman—ills that deal out despair. It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health to thousands of such suffering women. Why don't you try it if you need such a medicine?

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

I STOPPED MY CATARRH OVER NIGHT

I Will Gladly Tell You How---FREE

HEALS 24 HOURS

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all. Something new and different—something delightful and healthful—something instantly successful. You do not have to wait and linger, and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how—FREE. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured, and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I AM FREE--YOU CAN BE FREE

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz, Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information, FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send the postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

SAM KATZ, Suite 1145
1325 Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

ASTHMA

Remedy sent to any sufferer. If it cures send $1. If not, don't. Give express office. Write today. W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio ave., Sidney, O.

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by STUART'S PLAPAO-PADS means that you can throw away the painful truss altogether, as the Plapao-Pads are made to cure rupture and not simply to hold it; but being self-adhesive, and when adhering closely to the body slipping is impossible, therefore, they are also an important factor in retaining rupture that cannot be held by a truss. NO STRAPS, BUCKLES OR SPRINGS. Soft as Velvet—Easy to Apply. Inexpensive. No delay from work. Awarded Gold Medal. We prove what we say by sending FREE. Write today. trial of Plapao absolutely Plapao Laboratories, Block 239 St. Louis, Mo.

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PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
REMEDY FOR MEN

THIS BOOK IS FREE

The Mysteries of Hypnotism and Personal Magnetism Revealed.

Herbert L. Flint, one of the best known hypnotists in the world, has just published a remarkable book on hypnotism, personal magnetism and magnetic healing. It is by far the most wonderful and comprehensive treatise of the kind ever printed. Mr. Flint has decided to give, for a limited time, a free copy to every person sincerely interested in these wonderful sciences. This book is based upon years of practical experience by a man who has hypnotized more people than any other one person

You can now learn about the secrets of hypnotism and personal magnetism at your own home free.

Hypnotism strengthens your memory and develops your will. It overcomes bashfulness, revives hope, stimulates ambition and determination to succeed. It gives you that self-confidence which enables you to convince people of your real worth. It gives you the key to the inner secrets of mind control. It enables you to control the thoughts and actions of others. When you understand this grand and mysterious science, you can plant suggestions in human minds which will be carried out in a day or even a year hence. You can cure bad habits and diseases in yourself and others. You can cure yourself of insomnia, nervousness and business or domestic worry. You can instantaneously hypnotize people with a mere glance of the eye without their knowledge and powerfully influence them to do as you desire. You can develop to a marvelous degree any musical or dramatic talent you may have. You can increase your telepathic or clairvoyant powers. You can give thrilling and funny hypnotic entertainments. You can win the love and everlasting friendship of those you desire. You can protect yourself against the influence of others. You can become a financial success and be recognized as a power in your community.

This book of Flint's will tell you how to learn the secret of attaining these things. Flint is the most successful and best known hypnotist in the world. He has appeared before thousands of audiences. He will carry out every promise faithfully. If you want a copy of this free book, send your name and address on a postal card—no money—to Herbert L. Flint, Dept. 603C, Cleveland, Ohio, and you will receive the book by return mail postpaid.

You Can Be Strong, Active, Healthy, Husky and Happy

Courage—daring—bounding vitality—sure control of mind, body and nerves—the desire and ability to accomplish all desirable things—these are the attributes that make men admired and sought.

I have in my possession a recipe, which, from my own experience, I believe to be the best and surest-acting, up-building, strengthening combination ever put together for the restoration of impaired vitality and the renewal of vigor and health.

If this self-applied home treatment will enable you to successfully treat your own ills and weaknesses, then I have shown you the secret of perpetual strength and how you can again be just as powerful in your capacity as the biggest, lushiest, most successful and sought-after of your acquaintances.

For this reason I believe it is my duty to tell every young or elderly person about this health and strength restoring recipe and send a copy free to every one who asks me for it, so they can see what it is and how quickly and surely it acts

If you are old or young, married or single, large or small and are lacking in the nerve force or vigor that makes men and women strong, vital and capable, just write to me like this: A. E. Robinson, 4864 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this recipe, absolutely free, postage paid, in a plain sealed wrapper.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

BETSY ROSS

Please tell something of Betsy Ross.—J. E. S., Brockwayville, Pa.

Betsy Ross was born January 1, 1752, and died January 30, 1836 In 1773 she married John Ross, a young upholsterer. Being skillful with the use of the needle she assisted him in his work. Both conducted the upholstery business in Philadelphia, and when her husband died Betsy continued in the business herself. The committee appointed to design a flag for the nation accompanied George Washington to her shop where she was engaged to make a flag from a pencil drawing made by Washington. The drawing represented the outlines of a flag of thirteen stripes with a field dotted with thirteen stars. The stars had six points, as Washington wished to avoid making a design for the flag that would be an exact copy of his coat-of-arms. Mrs. Ross suggested, however, that the stars be changed to five-pointed ones. This suggestion was accepted by the commission and her sample flag was adopted by congress June 14, 1777. She afterwards received a contract to make all the government flags. Mrs. Ross was married twice after the death of her first husband. Her second husband was Captain Ashburn and her third John Claypole.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY

Kindly give a history of the Northwest Territory.—W. J., Springwater, N. Y.

Northwest Territory was the name given to a region east of the Mississippi, north of the Ohio, south and west of the Great Lakes, and west of Pennsylvania, by the continental congress in 1787. The greater part of this territory belonged to France prior to 1763, when by treaty, Great Britain became possessor of all the land, which had been claimed by France. By the treaty of peace with England at the close of the Revolutionary war, this region was ceded to the United States. The exact status of this territory was a cause of dispute for several years, on account of the conflicting claims of ownership of New York, Virginia, Connecticut and Massachusetts. These states cited, in support of their claims, various early grants from the crown. The other states of the Union refused to recognize the claims, but held that the lands in question should belong to the whole Union and should be administered for the common good. Congress in 1780, gave a pledge that if the states claiming this territory would cede it to the Confederation it should be used for good of all the states. By 1786 all the states had given up their claims to the lands, except Connecticut, who retained a strip along the southern shore of Lake Erie comprising 6,000 square miles, called the Western Reserve. She retained jurisdiction over this territory until 1800. On July 13, 1787, the Northwest Territory was established by congress.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Please publish the names of the states having woman suffrage.—D. E. M., Milan, Ind.

In the United States women possess equal suffrage with men at all elections in the following states: Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, and California. In the elections of 1912 constitutional amendments granting suffrage to women were adopted in Arizona, Kansas and Oregon.

YOSEMITE VALLEY

Will you be kind enough to publish a description of the Yosemite Valley in California?—T. H. D., National Home, Wis.

The Yosemite Valley is one of the natural curiosities of America, and is unlike any other known valley in the world. It is about six miles long and from a half to a mile wide. It is nearly a mile below the level of the land near it. It has the characteristics of a gorge and also of a canyon. It is nearly enclosed by walls of granite from 3,000 to nearly 5,000 feet in height. On the north side is a huge block of granite called El Capitan. Opposite El Capitan are Cathedral Rocks and Bridal Veil Rock. From the summit of El Capitan Rock to Bridal Veil Rock is one mile, but at the base the distance is not great. About 15 miles above is the source of the Merced River, which flows through the valley. There are two falls and about half a mile of rapids in the river beginning just below the point where the stream enters the valley. Nevada fall, the upper one, is about 600 feet high, and Vernal fall is about 400 feet high. The Bridal Veil falls is on the side of Cathedral Rock and faces the entrance. Bridal Veil here falls over a precipice 630 feet high, and flows over an irregular bed that forms a series of cascades. Just below El Capitan is a fall called Virgin's Tears, which is over 1,000 feet high. The waters flow over this precipice only for a few months after the summer heat has melted the snows. The Yosemite fall is made by the Yosemite creek. The first vertical fall is 1,500 feet, then the water descends in a series of cascades.

In the meadows are a variety of flowers and grasses in the early summer months. The principal trees are the pine, fir, cedar and oak. In the grant to the state in 1864, besides the valley proper, there was included adjacent territory for two miles around it. Since 1890 the whole grant has been called Yosemite National Park.

CENTER OF POPULATION

Please tell where the present center of population of this country is, and how it is ascertained.—E. F. A., French Creek, W. Va.

The center of population, as computed by the census bureau, is the center of gravity of the population. In making these calculations each individual is assumed to be of equal weight. The calculation is made by taking a tentative point of latitude and longitude and figuring to or from it. The country is divided into squares as marked by the lines of latitude and longitude, and the population of these squares ascertained. Then their distance from the assumed center multiplied by the number of people contained constitutes their unit value in the grand calculation, and in effect is this: One of these squares of population, containing for example 10 people and located 100 miles from center, would just offset a district containing 100 people located 10 miles from and on the opposite side of the center.

The center of population of the United States is four and one-quarter miles south of Unionville, Monroe county, Indiana, according to a census bureau announcement. Since 1900, when it was six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind., it has moved 31 miles westward and seventh-tenths of a mile northward. The westward movement was more than twice that of the 1890-1900 decade. This acceleration of the westward movement is attributed by census officials principally to the growth of the Pacific and southwestern states.

The geographical center of the United States is in northern Kansas, so that the center of population, therefore, is about 550 miles east of the geographical center of the country.

CELIA THAXTER

Will you please give a brief biography and the works of Celia Thaxter?—G. W. H., Scarbo, W. Va.

Celia Laighton Thaxter, the American poet, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, June 29, 1835, and died at the Island of Appledore, Isles of Shoals, August 26, 1894. She spent her childhood and much of her later life at the Isle of Shoals. In 1851 she was married to Levi Lincoln Thaxter. Her first published poem, "Landlocked," was published by Lowell in the Atlantic. The motive of subsequent verse is also the sea and coast scenery, although the arts claimed some of her attention. Her works are: Poems, Among the Isles of Shoals, Driftweed, Poems for Children, The Cruise of the Mystery, Idyls and Pastorals, The Yule Log, An Island Garden, Letters, Stories and Poems for Children.

JOSEPH SMITH

Kindly give a sketch of the life of Joseph Smith.—J. H. K., Flint, Mich.

Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, was born in 1805 and died in 1844. He received but little education in his early youth, and he lived an idle life. He began to have visions when only 15 years of age, and in 1823 the angel Moroni appeared to him in a vision announcing that God had a work for him to perform and that buried in the earth was a record inscribed on gold plates. This record was written in a language no longer existing which could only be deciphered by the use of certain spectacles. In 1830 the record was copied and printed in book form.

Smith formed a small band of followers and founded a new religion at Kirtland, Ohio. Being driven away in 1823 they went to Missouri, where Smith had selected a site for settlement. The Mormons became obnoxious to the inhabitants and were compelled to leave the state, going to Hancock county, Illinois, where they established a colony at Nauvoo. In six years the population numbered 15,000. Smith soon put forth new revelations, among others the one establishing polygamy and combining in his own person all civil, military and municipal authority. A newspaper being set up to oppose him the presses were destroyed by Smith and his adherents. Warrants were issued for his arrest, the Mormons arming themselves. Smith and some of his followers were committed to jail at Carthage. A mob assembled and began firing into the jail, killing Hyrum Smith at once. Joseph Smith returned the fire until his ammunition was exhausted. He then endeavored to escape, but was shot dead.

O. H. PERRY

Please give a brief biography of Oliver H. Perry.—W. H. H., Conneaut Lake, Pa.

Oliver Hazard Perry, the American naval officer, was born August 23, 1785, and died August 23, 1819. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1799, cruised among the West Indies, served in the war against Tripoli, and in 1809 was given command of a schooner. At the outbreak of the war of 1812 he was in command of a division of gunboats at Newport, R. I., but in 1813 was transferred, at his own request, to Lake Erie under the command of Commodore Chauncey. On September 10 of the same year Perry, commanding nine vessels, was victor in a battle with the British. This victory placed Lake Erie in the hands of the Americans. Congress gave Perry a gold medal in recognition of his services, and he was promoted captain. In 1814 he was put in the command of the Java at Baltimore. After the war he went to the Mediterranean with Decatur's squadron. Perry was promoted commodore, and in 1819 given command of a squadron for the West Indies and South America. In July of that year he ascended the Orinoco River to Angostura, and on leaving the river was seized with yellow fever, which caused his death on the day that his ship reached Port Spain, Trinidad. He was buried there, but in 1826 his remains were transferred to Newport, R. I.

GLACIAL PERIOD

Kindly tell what was the cause of the glacial period.—G. R. D., Shingle House, Pa.

The glacial period was caused by a lowering of several degrees of the mean annual temperature of the territory affected. When the summer became too short and too cold to melt the snow and ice of water, the glaciers began to form, and this must have continued many thousand years, to produce the effects apparent all over northern America and Europe. The cause of the lowering of the temperature for so long a time must be astronomical.

HALL OF FAME

Please give the names of the persons in the Hall of Fame, and the dates when elected.—S. F. C., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

The candidates for the Hall of Fame elected in 1900, were: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, U. S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel F. Morse, David Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audobon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William Ellery Channing, Gilbert Stuart, and Asa Gray. Those elected in 1905 were: John Quincy Adams, James Russell Lowell, William T. Sherman, James Madison, John Greenleaf Whittier, Alexander Hamilton, Louis Agassiz, John Paul Jones, Mary Lyon, Emma Willard and Maria Mitchell. Those elected in 1910 were: Harriet Beecher Stowe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edgar Allen Poe, Roger Williams, James Fenimore Cooper, Phillips Brooks, William Cullen Bryant, Frances E. Willard, Andrew Jackson, George Bancroft and John L. Motley.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Please tell what is the object of the Rockefeller Foundation? — T. H., Newport, Va.

In March, 1910, John D. Rockefeller set on foot a scheme to distribute a large amount of his wealth, for the purpose of uplifting humanity all over the world, by organizing his philanthropic work through the United States government. At his request a bill was introduced in the senate creating the "Rockefeller Foundation," which in the language of the bill was to promote the well-being and advance the civilization of the peoples of the United States and its territories and possessions, and of foreign lands, in the acquisition of knowledge, and in the prevention of suffering.

MISCELLANEOUS

S. M. A., Bloomington, Ind.—The state flowers of Indiana, Minnesota, Nevada, Utah, North Carolina and Georgia respectively are: the Corn Flower, Moccasin, Sage Brush Shrub, Sego Lily, Golden Rod and Cherokee Rose. The other states have not yet taken action on the subject.

W. B. J., Plains, Mon.—We have not the record of George Hackenschmidt.

W. M. M., Plumfield, Ill.—The President's salary is $75,000 per year.

H. B. Riley, Ind.—There is no limit to the number of pounds of parcel post packages a rural carrier may take on one trip.

M. R., Napoleon, Mich.—Full information concerning the organization of Boy Scouts can be secured by addressing the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth avenue, New York city.

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Send me your full name and address, stating whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss and exact date of birth; put 2 cents postage on your letter and enclose 10 cents in stamps (not coin) to cover part expenses of typing, return postage, etc., and I will send you specially prepared free test reading at once. Write plainly. Address Prof. Raleigh, Suite 203 A, No. 47 Bedford St., London, W. C., England.

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CLUB FEET of any variety, and at any reasonable age, can be made straight, natural and useful. No plaster paris, no severe surgical operation, and the result is assured.

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968 Aubert Avenue ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday February 24.

SENATE—The Adamson bill, requiring the interstate commerce commission to ascertain the values of railroad, express, telegraph and telephone company properties, was passed. The river and harbor bill, carrying appropriations approximating $48,000,000, was passed. Democrats have practically agreed to divide the finance committee into two bodies, creating a new committee on banking and currency.

HOUSE—The house met at 10:30 a. m. and considered the bill to limit hotel and taxicab rates in Washington during inauguration. The bill was passed. The "money trust" investigating committee, in executive session, discussed the details of its forthcoming report. General debate on the naval appropriation bill was closed, and the measure probably will be voted upon today. Representative Moore introduced a bill to clean and fumigate the house chamber and all offices and committee rooms during the interim between the regular and the special sessions. Elliot Woods, superintendent of the capitol, asked for an appropriation of $150,000 to complete the installation of a refrigerating plant to cool the house and senate chambers in the summer time.

Tuesday, February 25.

SENATE—The pension appropriation bill, carrying $180,312,000, was passed within 20 minutes. The Indian appropriation bill, carrying $13,657,852, was passed. The sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying $123,887,832, was reported. Consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was begun and continued into the night session, but laid aside without action. Notwithstanding an agreement to vote yesterday on the bill to create a department of labor, the senate adjourned at 11:30 last night without action. A filibuster, engineered by Senator Guggenheim, of Colorado, prevented a vote. The Crawford bill, restricting the issuance of interlocutory injunctions to suspend state laws, was passed.

HOUSE—The house met at noon and resumed debate on the naval appropriation bill. The labor committee reported a bill to fix an 8-hour work day for women in the District of Columbia. The "money trust" investigating committee held a meeting and considered its report. Democratic Leader Oscar W. Underwood, during consideration of the naval appropriation bill, served notice that the house will pass all the supply bills necessary to run the government.

Wednesday, February 26.

SENATE—The postoffice appropriation bill carrying a total of $283,000,000, was passed. Foreign relations committee decided to take no action on a new treaty with Nicaragua involving a loan of funds. A treaty with Italy for reciprocal treatment of citizens of both nations was ratified. The bill to create a department of labor was passed. Senator Smith criticized the cotton exchanges and unsuccessfully attempted to have a vote on his motion to discharge the committee from consideration of a bill to prohibit dealing in cotton futures. At a brief executive session Irwin B. Laughlin was confirmed as first secretary of the embassy at London. Senator Warren warned the Senate that more haste must be made in the consideration of appropriation bills. The public buildings bill was taken up late in the afternoon and considered at the night session. A fight was made on the large items for the District. The bill was not concluded. At 1 o'clock this morning the Senate refused to adjourn, and continued the consideration of the public buildings bill. It will meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE—The House convened at 10:30 a. m., disagreed to the Senate amendments to the pension appropriation bill, and asked for a conference. Debate was resumed on the naval appropriation bill; the two-battleship provision was amended so as to call for only one battleship; the bill was passed late in the afternoon, after having been under consideration four days. The general deficiency bill, carrying $24,235,740, was reported, and was taken up for consideration. The money trust committee considered its report in executive session, which continued last night. A message from President Taft recommending a financial budget system for government appropriations was read. Representative McCoy introduced a resolution authorizing a joint congressional committee to investigate as to the advisability of a universal 1-cent postage rate. Representative Curley introduced a resolution calling for a constitutional amendment to regulate hours of labor.

Thursday, February 27.

SENATE—The agricultural appropriation bill, carrying $18,000,000, was passed. The appropriation of $1,500,000 for a government exhibit at the San Francisco fair was agreed to. The sundry civil appropriation bill was concluded and passed at 11 o'clock last night. It carries a total of $120,000,000. The interstate committee submitted a report recommending changes in the Sherman anti-trust law. Chairman Smith, of the special committee investigating conditions in Mexico and along the border, made public the testimony taken. No report was submitted. The naval committee will begin the consideration of the naval appropriation bill this morning. The naval and the general deficiency are the only annual supply measures yet to come before the senate. A large number of unobjected bills on the calendar were passed at last night's session.

HOUSE—The house met at 10:20 a. m. and resumed debate on the general deficiency appropriation bill, which was passed later in the day. The Republicans held a caucus and appointed a committee to call a caucus of all Republicans of the next congress to organize the minority. The senate amendments to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill were agreed to, and conferences were asked on the rivers and harbors, Indian and public buildings appropriation bills. The "money trust" investigation committee received a letter from J. P. Morgan & Co. containing a general denial of the existence of a "money trust." The postoffice appropriation bill, the house disagreeing to the senate amendments, was sent to conference. The senate bill creating a department of labor was approved. The Adamson bill, authorizing the interstate commerce commission to make a physical valuation of railroads, was passed.

Friday, February 28th.

SENATE—Resolutions were agreed to calling on the secretary of the treasury for all correspondence relating to the treasury order to deposit receipts from customs in national banks. Senator Sheppard introduced a bill to forbid change in the size or color of present paper currency. A large number of private pension bills were considered and passed. The Webb bill to prohibit shipments of liquor into "dry" states was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 63 to 21. The military academy appropriation bill was passed, carrying $1,125,000. An agreement was reached late last night by the conferees on the rivers and harbors bill rejecting the Connecticut River dam amendment, the project in the Mississippi between Minneapolis and St. Paul, and the proposed creation of a commission to deal with general improvement subjects. The naval appropriation bill was considered at last night's session. Two battleships were voted into the bill. After finishing the naval appropriation bill the senate at midnight adjourned.

HOUSE—The house met at 10:30 a. m. and considered miscellaneous legislation. By resolution, the Jaegers bust of former Speaker Cannon was accepted for the house office building. A joint resolution was passed requiring the President to return a bill prescribing an eight-hour law for dredgemen on river and harbor work. Voted to refuse to concur in the senate amendments adding $7,000,000 to the sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying $113,000,000, and asked for a conference. Voted down a resolution by Representative Burleson to substitute a modified provision for the Jones-Works amendment to the District appropriation bill; refused to go into committee of the whole to consider the bill and amendments. An informal agreement was reached to vote this morning on a motion to pass the Webb liquor shipment bill over the President's veto. Chairman Pujo submitted the majority report, and two minority reports were filed by members of the "money trust" investigating committee. House and Senate conferees reached an agreement on the rivers and harbors appropriation bill.

Saturday, March 1.

SENATE—Senate adopts conference report on army appropriations. Filibusters on public buildings and river and harbor appropriations lead to executive session. Senate confirms large number of Taft's army, navy and diplomatic appointments. Eulogies are pronounced on Senator Heyburn.

HOUSE—Passed Webb anti-liquor shipment bill over President's veto, 244 to 95. Bureau of Labor's report on anthracite coal price investigation is presented. House disagrees to conference report on naval appropriation bill and sends it back for further conference. Takes recess from 6:50 until 8:30 p. m. Adopts conference report on army appropriations. Filibuster is started against workmen's compensation bill.

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

WILSON CABINET NOW COMPLETE

William Jennings Bryan Is Secretary of State—Other Members.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—Announcement of the complete cabinet of the new administration was made Monday by persons so close to President-elect Wilson that it has been accepted as final and positive. Here is the Wilson cabinet, printed for the first time in complete and certain form.

Secretary of State, William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.

Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo, of New York.

Attorney General, James C. McReynolds, of Tennessee.

Secretary of War, Lindley M. Garrison, of Jersey City, N. J.

Postmaster General, Congressman A. S. Burleson, of Texas.

Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.

Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, of California.

Secretary of Agriculture, Professor David M. Houston, of St. Louis, chancellor of Washington University.

Secretary of Commerce, Congressman William C. Redfield, of New York.

Secretary of Labor, Congressman William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

SOCIALISTS FIRE HAYWOOD

Dropped From National Committee Because of I. W. W. Connections

New York, Feb. 27.—In a nation-wide vote of all the dues-paying members of the party, William D. Haywood, head of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been recalled from the national executive committee of the Socialist party. The result of the vote was announced last night by John N. Work, national secretary of the party. He said that the count showed 22,500 votes against Haywood and 11,000 for him. Utterances made by Haywood in favor of direct action, the general strike and sabotage, led to the movement, it was said, to oust him from the executive committee.

How to Cure Rheumatism

Prominent Doctor's Best Prescription Easily Mixed at Home.

This simple and harmless formula has worked wonders for all who have tried it quickly curing chronic and acute rheumatism and backache. "From your druggist get one ounce of Toris compound (in original sealed package) and one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them in a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bedtime." Good results come after the first few doses. If your druggist does not have Toris compound in stock he will get it for you in a few hours from his wholesale house. Don't be influenced to take a patent medicine instead of this. Insist on having the genuine Toris compound in the original, one-ounce, sealed, yellow package. Hundreds of the worst cases here have been cured by this in a short time.

St. Benedict Kidney Tablets Give Immediate Relief.

LARGE PROBLEMS CONFRONT WILSON

Mexico, Currency Reform, Tariff Revision and Trusts Demand Attention.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Four great problems will compel the immediate attention of Woodrow Wilson after his inauguration as president of the United States on Tuesday next. They are in the order of their importance, as follows:

Mexico.
Tariff revision.
Currency reform.
Trusts.

To the three last named matters the new President is expected to refer in his inaugural address. He has not submitted this document, which he has announced will be brief, to any of the senators and representatives believed to enjoy intimate relations with him. These leaders are hoping Mr. Wilson will abandon the policy of keeping his views to himself after he becomes President and will freely consult them.

Mexico Offers Delicate Problem.

Because of the situation in Mexico and the possibility of an upheaval at any moment, Mr. Wilson must inform himself on the policy of the Taft administration and military preparations made with a view to intervention in case of need.

President Taft was so anxious about the situation that he wrote to Mr. Wilson offering to place at his disposal any information in his possession. This offer, it appears, was declined. Mr. Wilson evidently prefers not to be bound by anything he might learn from his predecessor.

The Democratic leaders do not expect intervention, but rather are inclined to believe Mr. Wilson will permit conditions to remain as they are, in the hope that the Huerta government will be able to establish and maintain peace and order.

It is regarded highly probable as soon as he enters the White House President Wilson will appoint a new ambassador to Mexico to replace the present incumbent, Henry Lane Wilson.

Congressman Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee of the house, has informed Mr. Wilson of the work done by his committee in bills revising tariff duties. It was the Underwood letters which caused Mr. Wilson to anounce congress would be called in extra session on April Fools' Day. Mr. Wilson has not indicated his approval or disapproval of what the committee has decided, so it is expected he will consult the entire committee, and also with the senate committee on finance, which will be charged with the duty of considering the tariff rates fixed by the house of representatives.

Mr. Wilson further will talk with these senators and members and others also on the question of recommending currency reform during the extra session. Most of the members of the two houses are anxious that the tariff alone shall be considered at the extra session, and that the currency question go over until the regular session next December.

Want Time for Reports.

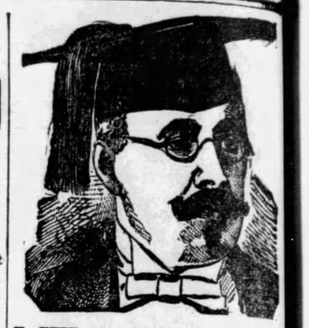
It is argud this would give ample time for the consideration of the reforms advised by the Pujo committee, which has just completed its money trust investigations, and the legislation which will be recommended by the banking and currency committees.

In order to be prepared to deal both with the tariff and currency reform the house leaders have practically decided to have the new house organize but for committees, ways and means, banking and currency, rules and accounts. The house caucus will be held on the day following inauguration.

So far as the trust question is concerned, Mr. Wilson is not expected to suggest any legislation during the entire session. This matter will be left for consideration at the regular session which will convene in December. In the meantime Mr. Wilson will proceed with the prosecution of combinations believed to be violating the law and will consult with his advisers as to the kind of legislation needed to curb monopolies and restore competition.

GIRL PROPOSES TO INDIAN

Washington, Feb. 28.—The picture of Hollow Horn Bear, one of the Indian chiefs to march in the inaugural parade, printed in a newspaper, has so captured the fancy of Miss Fannie Dean, of Kansas City, that she has written to Robert N. Harper, of the inaugural committee, and asked him to act as matchmaker. Miss Dean announces that if Mr. Harper cannot get Mr. Bear's consent to marry her, any of the other chiefs will do, "provided they are good looking and have money."



I Will Give 500 DEAFNESS TREATMENTS Absolutely FREE

to sufferers from Deafness or those whose hearing is troubling them in any way. I will send these valuable treatments without a cent charge of any sort, and I want everyone who is deaf to feel entirely and gladly welcome to this gift.

For nearly a quarter of a century I've been studying and curing Deafness and my treatment famous throughout the country for its success is the result of an immense amount of study and scientific investigation. I am giving away these Deafness treatments free, at great expense to myself, because I believe it is my duty to use my large means as well as my knowledge to aid my fellowmen.

If you suffer from Deafness in any degree—if there is anything at all the matter with your hearing—if there are buzzing, ringing sounds in your head or ears—SEND AT ONCE FOR A FREE DEAFNESS TREATMENT. Write me today and tell me about your trouble and let me do everything I can to help you get rid of your Deafness.

Don't neglect your Deafness any longer when such help is yours just for the asking! Don't be discouraged if other treatments and other specialists have been unable to cure you. My treatment has done wonders in just such cases for it's different from the others and the results are different. It gets at the REAL cause of the trouble.

Accept my offer today. You will not regret it. Just send your name and address on a postal or write a letter, and I will forward you the FREE TREATMENT without delay. Address

Deafness Specialist Sproule,
43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

AN IDEAL BUST

Is woman's chief charm, her most wonderful fascination, nature's greatest gift.

Write for TEN DAY Bust Developing Treatment—Large Glorious Development Certain.

It will only cost you a penny for a postal card. Write now, so that you can start development quickly.

You Can Have an Ideal Bust, No Matter How Flat, Thin, Bony, Flabby or Shrunken Your Figure May Be, Let Us Send You Free All We Offer—Free

The Famous Madame Mozelle Bust Developing Treatment Works Like Magic.

A Fascinating Woman With an Ideal Bust.

Develop Your Bust Quickly This New Way.

Thin and homely women may become beautiful, perfectly developed, with a gloriously brilliant bust by this wonderful new treatment, which quickly enlarges the bust, beautifies the skin, fills out hollow and scrawny necks and develops the bosom into the sublime perfection of womanhood in full bloom. Flat-chested, angular, interesting women made fascinating; flabby, flaccid busts made firm and exquisitely rounded; scrawny necks and shoulders filled out and made beautiful, graceful and alluring. The Madame Mozelle Bust Developing Treatment is something entirely different. IT IS NEW IN METHOD, ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS, and guaranteed to develop the bust quickly. It is different from all others. No massage, no cuppings, no vibrators, no rollers, no poisonous lotions or worthless creams, no paper or hot water baths, no cold water douches, no book of rules, no medicines, no internal treatment or injections, but a safe, delightful, effective compound treatment that will give you such a development as you have craved with your whole heart.

Write at Once for All We Offer Free and Learn of Quick, Safe, New Treatment.

All we send free will be sent prepaid under plain sealed cover. No one need know that you are taking our treatment, as you can use it secretly in your own private room. Do not delay, because one application will convince you of its merit. As soon as it is applied you will feel ALMOST INSTANTLY its beneficent effect and note the tingling, exhilarating action it exerts on the bust, forerunner of the splendid development it will give you. Write today if you really desire to develop your bust quickly. Don't send any money.

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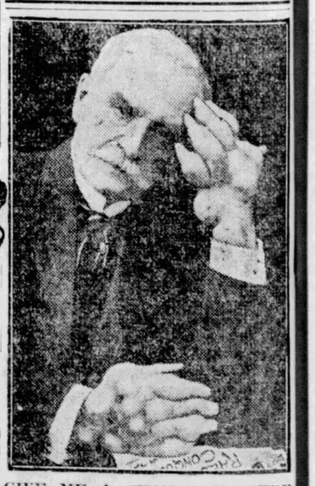

GIVE ME A CHANCE TO CURE YOUR RHEUMATISM
FREE

I took my own medicine. It cured my rheumatism after I had suffered tortures for thirty-six years. I spent $25,000 before I discovered the remedy that cured me, but I'll give you the benefit of my experience for nothing.

If you suffer from rheumatism let me send you a package of my remedy absolutely free. Don't send any money. I want to give it to you. I want you to see for yourself what it will do. The X-ray picture shows how rheumatism distorts and twists the bones. Maybe you are suffering the same way. Don't. You don't need to. I've got the remedy that will cure you and it's yours for the asking. Write me today. S. T. Delano, 133 F. Delano Bldg., Syracuse, New York, and I'll send you a free package the very day I get your letter.

LOVER'S GUIDE

Tells "How to Woo an Heiress" "How to Court a Bashful Girl" "How a Lady Should Manage Her Beau to Make Him Propose Marriage" "How to Catch a Rich Bachelor" "Love Letters" "How to Win the Favor of Ladies" "Wedding Etiquette, etc. All subjects treated in a way most helpful to lovers. This great book will be sent postpaid for only 10c or 3 for 25c COIN. Hammond Mdse. Co., Chicago.

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CURED TO STAY CURED

No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms, medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the FREE TEST TREATMENT disease. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. including medicines, prepared

KEEP YOUR MONEY

Don't Spend A Penny

until you have *seen it,* until you have *tried it,* until you know what it is and what it will do *for you.* Don't take any risk, for you don't have to. We will take all the risk. Keep your money right in your pocket until *you know and are sure,* without a doubt. Keep your money until you are satisfied to pay it for benefits received, keep your money until we have proven we have all that we claim, keep your money until Bodi-Tone has done all for you, right in your own body, right in your own home, what you think it ought to do for you. You cannot lose anything if *you don't pay anything,* and we want you to keep your money.

Get out your scissors or knife and cut out the coupon. Write your name and address plainly on same and mail it to us. This is all we ask, all we want, all we need, for we know we can depend on Bodi-Tone to do the rest, when it gets to work in your body.

We believe in Bodi-Tone, we know what it does for the sick, and we back our own belief with our own money. We don't ask *you* to believe or to pay any money until you have seen, until you have felt, until you know. That's the kind of people we are, that's the kind of remedy Bodi-Tone is, that's the kind of way, and the only way, that we want you to try it—*all at our risk.* If you want to try such a remedy, if you want to deal with people who don't want your money until you are benefited, if you want to get cured without waste of money, send the coupon immediately and start the treatment which thousands of others have followed to perfect health.

Bodi-Tone Does Just As Its Name Means

It cures disease by toning all the body, and we want to show you what it will do for *your* body. Bodi-Tone is a small, round tablet, that is taken three times every day. Each box contains seventy-five of these tablets, enough for twenty-five days' use, and we send you the full box on trial, so you can try this great remedy and learn just what it is, so you can learn how it works in the body, how it *cures stubborn diseases* by helping nature to tone every organ of the body. Tone is a little word, but it means a great deal, everything in health. When all the organs are doing their part, when each is acting in a perfectly natural way, when all the functions are healthy and performed with natural vigor, when the energy, strength and power of resistance to disease are all at a natural point, then the body is in proper tone. When disease has attacked any part, when lack of vitality is found and felt, the tone of the entire physical body should be raised to the highest possible point, to make all the body help to cure and restore. This is the power which underlies all of Bodi-Tone's great work for the sick; this is the power it offers you to help you get new health and new strength, new vigor and new vitality.

Not a Patent Medicine

Bodi-Tone is not a Patent Medicine, for its ingredients are not a secret. It contains Iron Phosphate, Gentian, Lithia, Chinese Rhubarb, Peruvian Bark, Nux Vomica, Oregon Grape Root, Cascara, Capsicum, Sarsaparilla and Golden Seal. Such ingredients guarantee its merit and efficiency.

When you use Bodi-Tone you know what you are using, know it is pure and safe and know you are taking the kind of medicine to provide real help for the body. It contains nothing that your own family doctor will not endorse and say is a good thing. It does not depend on killing pain with cocaine, opium, morphine or other dangerous drugs. It does not excite the body with alcohol, but it tones the body and cures its disorders with remedies Nature intended to tone and cure the body when that power was given them. Thus, Iron gives Life and energy to the Blood, Sarsaparilla drives out its impurities, Phosphate and Nux Vomica create new nerve energy and force, Lithia aids in the Kidneys and dissolves Rheumatic deposits, Gentian does invaluable work for the Stomach and digestive forces, Chinese Rhubarb and Oregon Grape Root promote vigorous Liver activity, Peruvian Bark raises the tone of the entire system, Golden Seal soothes the inflamed membrane and checks Catarrhal discharges, Cascara gives the Bowels new life in a natural way, and Capsicum makes all more valuable by hastening their absorption into the blood. Each exerts a special action in some organ or function of the body that helps to bring the whole body *back to nature and to health.*

Natural Curatives To Make Natural Health

Each one of these ingredients adds a needed element from nature to the body, for Bodi-Tone is altogether *a natural remedy.* Each has a certain work to do in the body and does it well, in a natural manner. They are used in Bodi-Tone because of this ability. We claim no credit for discovering these valuable ingredients, each of which has a well-deserved place in established medical science. We claim only the credit for our successful Bodi-Tone formula, which is our own discovery, for the way in which we have *selected, proportioned and combined these great natural curatives,* and for the health-making work which Bodi-Tone has so well proven its ability to perform in the body. The curative forces which Bodi-Tone so ably uses are the forces which have always existed in nature for the restoration of the body's health. Many are regularly prescribed by good physicians in combination with such drugs as each doctor may favor, for there are wide differences of opinion among doctors of various schools. The *exact combination used in Bodi-Tone* is what gives the far-reaching and thorough curative and restorative power that makes possible the remarkable cures experienced by Bodi-Tone users, cures which prove the difference between Bodi-Tone and common remedies, and have won the gratitude of thousands.

No One Is Too Old To Use Bodi-Tone

Thousands of weak, feeble and sickly old men and women have sent for Bodi-Tone on this liberal trial offer, and found it put new flesh on their bones, new vigor in their minds, new vim in their muscles and new vitality into every vital function. If there is anything wrong in any part of your body, if any organ is acting in a way which you realize and know is not right, send for Bodi-Tone on this trial offer and give it a chance to set you right. If you do not feel right, eat right, sleep right, weigh right, work right and think right, now and all the time, put Bodi-Tone in command of your body for twenty-five days. Let it marshal your bodily forces, let it line them up and work them into shape, until all are marching along, straight, strong and harmoniously, in perfect time, tune and tone, for that is what Bodi-Tone is for and what it is doing for thousands. If the doctor's prescriptions and ordinary medicinal combinations have failed, let this scientific combination of special remedies show and prove what it can do for you. Its greatest triumphs have been among men and women who had chronic ailments, who had used patent medicines and had doctored with their local doctors and out-of-town specialists, all without lasting benefit. It is because of its great work in these cases that all chronic sufferers and persons with obstinate diseases are invited to try a dollar box of Bodi-Tone at our risk.

Why Be A Slave To Bad Health?

Why remain in ill-health month after month, why allow your body to make you a slave to ills, humours, distress and discomforts, when it is so easy to procure a trial box of this home treatment that has restored thousands to vigorous health and glorious strength? Why delay another day, when a trial of this proven medicine is yours for the asking? Why keep on suffering, when by filling in your name and address on the trial coupon and mailing it to us, you can get a full twenty-five days treatment of this great remedy which people everywhere are praising and talking about. It just costs a two-cent stamp, and you don't need to pay a single penny for the medicine unless Bodi-Tone benefits you. You have all to win and nothing to lose, no matter what your ailment, by thus trying it.

Thousands of Cures

of Rheumatism, Stomach Trouble, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Ailments, Uric Acid Diseases, Female Troubles, Bowel, Blood and Skin Affections, Dropsy, Piles, Catarrh, Anaemia, Sleeplessness, LaGrippe, Pains, General Weakness and Nervous Breakdown, have fully proven the power and great remedial value of Bodi-Tone in such disorders. Each one got a dollar box on trial, as we now offer to you.

Its history of success has proven beyond a shadow of doubt how the Bodi-Tone plan of *toning all the body* is a right plan that helps to *cure* these and other disorders, that it is a *real aid to nature.* Many who had for years been in poor health and had tried good doctors and most all the prominent medicines, have found that *one single box of Bodi-Tone* did more good than *all* other treatments combined. It goes to the root of the trouble in the body and cures because its work is real, rational and thorough, *the only kind that makes cures permanent.* Bodi-Tone makes up and repays for past sickness with a *strong and virile health* that is often better than the sufferer knew for a long time before sickness came. It does more than cure the disturbing disease. Persons it has cured of Kidney trouble find something more than relief from pains in the back. Persons cured of Catarrh find much more than the stopping of Catarrhal annoyances. Men and women cured of Nervousness find other benefits than a mere quieting of the Nerves. *A change is found in the entire body, a better feeling is experienced throughout the whole system.* They find they can eat and sleep better, think better and work better, have more life, spirits and energy, because Bodi-Tone has toned the entire body to make the cure. This applies to all Bodi-Tone cures, no matter what the disease, for the principle is the same in all. Bodi-Tone cures conditions which are totally unlike, all in the same way, for the body in health has but one way to act—*Bodi-Tone goes to all of the body and makes it well.*

You Owe Your Body A Trial Of Bodi-Tone

No matter what your trouble may be, if you need help, if you want help, here is a chance for you. If you want to stop the use of medicine, if you want to quit the doctors, if you want to stop the strain and drain of continual drugging and dosing, send for Bodi-Tone on this trial offer and give it a chance to *tone your body and make it healthy,* for healthy bodies need no medicine. How can you, in justice to yourself and family, pass Bodi-Tone by when it is curing the sick by the thousands, when you can try it without paying a penny for the medicine until it benefits you? You owe your body a trial of Bodi-Tone, for you have never used a medicine that cures disease by toning all the body. You can put your finger on any letter you see herein, you can put your finger on any one in any of the books and circulars we publish, and say to yourself: Bodi-Tone cured this person; Bodi-Tone proved its method and plan was right in this case; Bodi-Tone made this person well and strong; Bodi-Tone made new health here, why shouldn't it do as much for me, why shouldn't it cure me, why shouldn't I try it on the trial offer? *No offer ever made to the sick* equals this Bodi-Tone trial offer in its fairness, liberality and genuine benefit that may be obtained by old and young. It is not an untried, experimental medicine, seeking a reputation, that is offered you, but a medicine that has stood the test for four years time, a medicine that has been tried and proven and found real and right, a medicine which has gained a reputation by its curative work over the entire nation, from coast to coast. One half-million sick men and women have said, "Send me a box of Bodi-Tone on trial" and they got it, without paying a penny in advance, without having to pay a single penny until they were benefited. One half-million men and women have tested it, have seen for themselves what Bodi-Tone is and what it will do, just as we ask you to do right now. Every fair-minded person who reads our trial offer realizes that Bodi-Tone must be an exceptional medicine, that it must be far and above the average, that it must be different from others, or it could not be offered in this liberal way. Send for a box immediately and try it at our risk.

Recovered Robust Health Over a Year Ago

MILO, OHIO.—Two boxes of Bodi-Tone virtually pulled me out of the grave and stood me on my feet again. It is sixteen months since I began to use it, and its benefits have been positive and sure. When I began using it I was nothing but a staggering wreck, caused by Liver and Kidney trouble. I had been doctoring for about four months. My first doctor treated me for Liver trouble, and I soon had to take to my bed. I had a high fever every afternoon and night, with a terrible cough. I changed doctors after a month, when I saw I was steadily growing worse, and the second doctor treated me for Lung trouble. I got somewhat better, so I could leave my bed, but I was a skeleton of my former self. My fever was gone, but my cough kept getting worse and my friends and relatives decided I had Quick Consumption and would die. About this time an abscess formed in my right lung, and the suffering I underwent was terrible. These abscesses formed and broke one after another, until I had gone through five of them. It was then I saw the Bodi-Tone trial offer and sent for it. I weighed only 129 pounds, although my weight in health was 190. I began to improve almost immediately, my appetite grew better and I felt I was getting stronger. From the third week my recovery was phenomenal, and in four weeks I had gained fifteen pounds. I sent for another box, and by the time it was gone I had thrown away my cane and could walk three or four miles easily. I went back to work, after being laid up for six months, and grew stronger, healthier and heavier every day. It is now fourteen months since Bodi-Tone put me back to work, and I have not lost a day's work through sickness in that time. I am free from aches and pains and weigh 190 pounds, as much as I ever did. I cannot say enough in praise of Bodi-Tone, for it saved my life. MAXWELL CLEMENS.

Left Side, Leg And Arm Were Almost Paralyzed

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.—For eight years I suffered greatly with Rheumatism and other complaints. My left side, leg and arm were almost paralyzed. The doctors did not seem to understand my case; at least they did me no good. I was in bed, crying with pain from my leg and foot, when I first learned about Bodi-Tone and began to use it. Before I had taken all of four boxes I was well. This was nearly a year ago and I have not used any since, and am staying sound and well. My husband had suffered for many months with Indigestion and could not eat a meal without suffering. The doctor's medicine did him no good. He was almost given out when he began to use Bodi-Tone, and it cured him just as it did me. He eats anything he wants now and enjoys his meals. Bodi-Tone is a blessing to the sick, and I don't know how to praise it enough after suffering as I did for eight long years. It has brought happiness to our home by making us both well. MRS. P. CAMPBELL, 3015 5th Ave.

Injected Drug In His Limbs To Get Relief From Cramps

DUNNEGAN, MO.—It is almost a year since I first used Bodi-Tone, and since I used it I haven't had any trouble with Rheumatism. I had Rheumatism for fifty years before I took this medicine. For five years I experienced terrible cramping in my limbs. Sometimes it would seem to go all over my body. The doctor said these cramping spells were the result of having Rheumatism for such a long time. It did not do any good for me to take medicine for these spells. The doctor would inject a drug into my limbs, which was the only way I could get any relief. I haven't had any of these cramps since I took the Bodi-Tone, and everyone that knows me is surprised to see me so well. I eat and sleep well and have gained some in weight. I am over seventy years old and served in the civil war. AMOS BOGUE.

Muscles Gave Way And She Would Fall

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.—Ten years ago I was taken with Palpitation of the Heart and Stomach trouble. My ankles swelled and Bowels were bloated. My eyes would water so that I could scarcely see my way across the room. I doctored with several doctors and took all kinds of patent medicines, but did not get much help from them. Last spring I was taken with a new trouble in my limbs. The muscles would seem to give way as I walked and I fell down at two different times. I could hardly get about to do my work. At this time I saw Bodi-Tone advertised and sent for a trial box. I began to take the tablets and soon began to feel so well and look so well that my friends began to ask me what I was doing. My eyes have gotten well, so I can see far away, and my health is better than it has been for years. I am seventy-two years old and live on a farm, and am now able to do all my own work. MRS. ROSA UPDIKE.

Surgical Operation Was Advised For Female Trouble

PICKENS, MISS.—Words cannot express the gratitude which I feel toward the Bodi-Tone Company for Bodi-Tone, for I feel sure it has been the means of saving my life. I was so bad that I do not see how I could have lived unless a cure came soon. I am now enjoying the best of health, all as a result of taking Bodi-Tone. My cure is most remarkable, for my doctor said I could not get well without a surgical operation. He said I had Female Trouble and Catarrh of the Bladder. I also had Rheumatism so bad that I could scarcely walk. That is all gone and I am a well woman, after years of suffering the most excruciating pains that one could experience. The pain and misery in the lower part of my Bowels has disappeared and I feel so happy to be free of it. I think Bodi-Tone is the best medicine ever invented for Female Complaints and I shall recommend it to all of my woman friends. I know what it has done for me when I was so miserable and almost helpless and think it will do just as much for others. MRS. ANNA YOUNG.

Great-Grandmother Cured Of Rheumatism; Able To Work

COLORADO, TEXAS.—Bodi-Tone cured my Rheumatism and I am able to work, which I hadn't been for years. I was suffering badly when I read about Bodi-Tone and sent for a trial box. It helped me so much that I sent for more and it cured me. Bodi-Tone has given me an appetite and I can eat anything I want, which I could not do before. I have gained in weight, too. I can do all my housework and can work in my garden and watermelon patch, and will help chop cotton this summer if they need me, for I am able to do it now. I am a great-grandmother, will be sixty-five years old in the fall, and I feel ten years younger since I took Bodi-Tone. I give Bodi-Tone all the credit for all of my health and thank the good Lord for sending it to me. I send you a photograph of myself in a family group, and I guess it won't be hard for you to pick me out. This is a picture of four generations, including myself, my daughter, grand-daughter and great-grand-daughter. I feel so well now that I hope to live to see still another generation, and I am going to use Bodi-Tone whenever I think I need it. MRS. M. L. VANZANDT.

Food Would Lay In Stomach, Undigested For Days

COLFAX, WASH.—I am now past seventy years old, and for over thirty years I have been a great sufferer from Stomach trouble. I was able to eat only a very few things and at times my food would lay in my Stomach for days and I would throw it up undigested. I had taken a great deal of medicine from the doctors and tried many patent medicines, but found nothing that did me any permanent good until I used Bodi-Tone, about seven months ago. Now I can eat anything I want at any time without the slightest discomfort; in fact, so far as I can tell my Stomach is entirely cured and gives me no trouble. I have gained over twenty pounds in weight since I used it, which shows that my food is digesting and making good flesh, and I feel fine. I never miss a chance to recommend Bodi-Tone whenever I meet a person who needs it, and I feel that every sick person ought to try it on the Bodi-Tone Company's offer to send a box on trial. BENJ. ALSUP.

Suffered From Nervousness And Catarrh of the Head

ELDORADO, IOWA.—I am twenty-seven years old, and have been troubled with Nervousness for nine years or more. My health was impaired so badly when I sent for Bodi-Tone that I was nothing but a bundle of Nerves, just a wreck of my former self. In addition to the Nervousness I suffered from Catarrh of the Head very badly. I have had a number of doctors, but none gave me more than temporary relief. I read the Bodi-Tone trial offer and sent for a trial box about ten months ago, which did me so much good that I sent for more. I used four boxes, and am so thankful to say I am completely cured. I have been feeling splendid ever since I used it. My uncle, C. W. Danger, suffered from Rheumatism and Stomach trouble, and commenced to use Bodi-Tone when he saw how it was curing me, for the change in my health was so remarkable that all of my family were talking about it. It cured him, too. We always recommend it. MISS NELLIE DANGER.

Trial Coupon

(Clipped From Toledo Blade.)

Bodi-Tone Company, Hoyne & North Aves., Chicago.

I have read your offer of a dollar box of Bodi-Tone on 25 days' trial and ask you to send me a box by return mail, postpaid. I will give it a fair trial and will send you $1.00 promptly when I am sure it has benefited me. If it does not help me I will not pay one penny and will owe you nothing.

Name_____

Town_____

State_____

Street or R. F. D._____

Husband and Wife Trial Offer

Where husband and wife are both ailing and need Bodi-Tone, we will send TWO BOXES on trial, with the understanding that each will use a box and pay us $1.00 each if benefited. In such cases this coupon should be signed with the husband's name, followed by the words "and wife."

THE MARKETS

Toledo, March 3.—The opening of the local wheat market Monday morning was somewhat steady, but there was a bearish tone discernible. This was to all appearances the result of the influence of foreign cables which were ¼c lower, and it was expected at the start that this would stimulate more bearish enthusiasm during the day. The domestic situation is extremely bearish with a moderate demand. Large world's shipments and enormous amount of wheat on passage should further weaken the foreign situation. The former were larger than expected. Canadian and Argentine offerings are cheaper with the Indian outlook still favorable. Argentine clearances are liberal. The foreign mart is reported to be taking a more cheerful view on the Balkan and Mexican situations. Undertone in corn continues easy with conditions favorable for a continued heavy movement. Oats inclined to follow.

TOLEDO.

				Close	
Wheat—Open.	High.	Low.	Mar. 3.	Mar. 1.
Cash 1.09	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.09¾
May 1.10¾	1.10¾	1.09¾	1.09¾	1.10¾
July 95⅞	96⅞	95½	95½	96⅛
Sept. 94	94	93⅜	93⅜	94
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	51¼	51¼
May 54	54¼	54	54	54⅛
July 55⅝	55⅞	55½	55½	55⅝
Sept. 56⅞	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	35	35¼
May 36⅜	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	37
July 36	36⅛	36	36	36⅜
Sept. 35⅜	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜	30¼
Clover Seed—				
Cash 11.60	11.60	11.30	11.30	11.62½
March ..11.60	11.60	11.30½	11.30	11.62½
April ...11.45	11.45	11.20	11.20	11.52½
Oct. 8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.62½
Rye—				
No. 2	....	....	64	64
Alsike—				
Prime ..12.90	....	....	12.95	13.00
March ..12.90	....	....	12.95	13.00
Timothy—				
Prime .. 1.60	....	....	1.62½	1.65
March .. 1.60	....	....	1.62½	1.65
April ... 1.60	....	....	1.67½	1.70
May 1.75	....	....	1.72½	1.75
Sept. ... 1.90	....	....	1.90	1.90

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
May 92½	92⅝	91⅜	91⅜	92⅛
July 91	91	90½	90½	91
Sept. 89¾	89⅞	89½	89½	89⅝
Corn—				
May 53	53⅛	52⅝	52⅝	53
July 54	54	53⅝	53⅝	54
Sept 54⅞	55	54⅛	54⅝	55
Oats—				
May 34⅛	34⅛	34	34	34⅛
July 34⅛	34⅜	34	34	34⅜
Sept. 34⅛	34⅛	34	34	34⅛

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—				
May	....	....	90⅝	91⅜
July	....	....	88⅝	89⅛

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
May	....	....	86⅛	87⅛
July	....	....	88⅛	89⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
May	....	....	87	87⅜
July	....	....	88⅜	89⅛

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May 20.50	20.57	20.40	20.45	20.22
July 20.30	20.32	20.15	20.17	20.02
Lard—					
May 10.85	10.90	10.82	10.85	10.80
July 10.85	10.85	10.77	10.77	10.77
Sept. 10.85	10.85	10.77	10.77	10.80
Ribs—					
May 10.77	10.80	10.75	10.75	10.72
July 10.72	10.75	10.70	10.70	10.67
Sept. 10.70	10.75	10.70	10.72	10.72

New York Produce.

New York, March 3.—Flour quiet but steady; liberal world's shipments, favorable weather southwest and easier Liverpool cables, caused a slight decline in wheat early. May, 98 14-16@98⅞c. Pork firm. Beef steady. Lard steady; middle west, $10.85@10.95. Raw sugar firm; Muscovado, 89 test, 3.04c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.54c; molasses, 89 test, 2.79c; refined sugar quiet. Hides firm. Leather firm.

Petroleum steady. Molasses steady. Hay firm. Butter firm; receipts, 4,189 tubs; creamery extras, 30¼@37c; firsts, 34½@36c; seconds, 32½@34c; thirds, 30@32c; creamery, held, extras, 34½@35c; firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 31@32c; thirds, 29¢@30½c; state, dairy, finest, 34@35c; good to prime, 29@33c; common to fair, 24@28c; process, extras, 26@27c; firsts, 25@26½c; seconds, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@25c; factory, held, 22@23½c; factory, current make, firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 21c; packing stock, held, 20@21c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; No. 3, 16@19c. Cheese steady; receipts, 1,505 boxes; state, whole milk, held, colored specials, 17¼@18c; do. white, specials, 17½c; do. colored, average fancy, 17@17½c; do. white, average fancy, 16½@17c; state, whole milk, held, lower grades, 14@16c; state, whole milk, winter, colored, specials, 16½@17c; do. white, specials, 16¼c; do. colored, average run, 15½@16c; do. white, average run, 15¼@16c; state, whole milk, daisies, held, best 17¼@17½c; Wisconsin whole milk, twins, fancy, 16½@17c; do. flats, fancy, 17@17¼c; do. daisies, fancy, 17¼@17½c; skims, 2@14c. Eggs barely steady; receipts, 7,150 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 23@24c; firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20½@21c; thirds, 20c; fresh gathered dirties, 18@19c; fresh gathered checks, good to prime, 16@17c; undergrades, checks, 10@15c; refrigerator best, 17@17½c; fair to good, 15@16½c; inferior, per case, $2.00@4.00; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, whites, good to large size, new laid, 30@31c; do. selected whites, defective in size or color, 25@29c; western gathered, whites, 25@29c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby henery brown, 24c; do. gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@23c.

Eggs, easy; prime firsts, 19½c; firsts, 17@18½c; seconds, 15. Butter, firm. Poultry, steady; springers, 15@20c; hens, 14½@15c; turkeys, 18@20c. Dressed poultry, dressed, dull; western chickens, 14@15c; fowls, 14@17½c; turkeys, 14@24c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, March 3.—Butter firm; creameries, 28@36c. Eggs, weak; receipts, 13,778 cases; at mark, cases included, 17½@18½c; refrigerator firsts, 14@15c; firsts, 19½c. Potatoes, weak; receipts, 75 cars; Michigan, 45@47c; Minnesota, 44@47c; Wisconsin, 42@47c. Poultry, steady; turkeys, dressed, 21c; chickens, alive, 14½c; springs, alive, 16c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; market strong; beeves, $7.00@9.00; Texas steers, $6.30@6.15; western steers, $6.30@7.90; stockers and feeders, $6.25@8.15; cows and heifers, $3.35@7.60; calves, $7.00@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 32,000; market strong; bulk of sales, $8.00@8.60; light, $8.40@8.67½; mixed, $8.35@8.65; heavy, $8.20@8.62½; rough, $8.20@8.35; pigs, $6.00@8.35. Sheep—Receipts, 22,000; market strong; native, $5.35@6.85; western, $5.75@6.70; yearlings, $6.80@8.00; lambs, native, $7.50@8.70.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market higher; choice heavy steers, $8.50@8.80; handy fat steers, $8.00@8.40; fair steers, $8.30@7.15; choice heifers, $7.75@8.25; choice fat cows, $6.00@6.40; fair cows, $4.50@5.15; butcher bulls, $7.00@7.85; milch cows, $40@75. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market higher; prime heavies and heavy mixed, $9.10@9.15; mediums, heavy Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $9.20@9.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,500; market higher; prime wethers, $7.00; choice lambs, $9. Calves—Receipts, 900; market higher; good to choice veals, $11.50.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, March 3.—Cattle, receipts 700; market 10c higher. Veal calves, receipts 300; market strong; good to choice, $10.50@11.25. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,500; market, steady; choice spring lambs, $8.75@8.85; fair to good, $6.50@8.00; common, $5.00@6.00; choice wethers, $6.50@6.75; fair to good, $5.25@6.50; choice ewes, $6.00@6.25; culls and common, $4.00@5.00. Hogs, receipts, 3,200; market, 15@25c higher; heavies, $8.50; mediums and yorkers, $9.10; light yorkers and pigs, $9.15; roughs, $8.00; stags, $7.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 3.—Cattle receipts 2,300; active; prime steers, $8.50@8.75; butchers, $8.00@8.25; bulls, $5.00@7.00; stock heifers, $4.00@4.50; shipping, $7.50@8.35; heifers, $5.00@7.75; cows, $3.50@7.00; stockers and feeders, $4.50@6.75; fresh cows and springers, $35.00@82.00. Veals receipts, 1,000; active; $4.00@12.00. Hogs receipts, 11,500; active heavy, $9.10@9.15; mixed, $9.10@9.25; yorkers and pigs, $9.20@9.25; roughs, $8.10@8.25; stags, $6.00@7.25; dairies, $8.00@9.25. Sheep and lambs receipts, 15,000; active; lambs, $8.00@9.10; yearlings, $5.00@8.25; wethers, $6.25@7.00; ewes, $5.50@6.40; sheep mixed, $5.00@6.50.

You should read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

CHILD EATS HAILSTONE—DIES

Icy Globules Looked Like Candy to Five-Year-Old.

South Orange, N. J., Feb. 27.—The eating of hailstones caused an attack of acute indigestion and the sudden death of 5-year-old Luther Quinn, son of Mrs. Vivien Quinn, here yesterday. The boy gathered the stones during a brief hail storm and they looked so like candy that he was tempted to eat them. The physician who was called when he became painfully ill declared that the acute indigestion had been caused by the violent chilling from the icy globules.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

Where the finest biscuit, cake, hot-breads, crusts or puddings are required *Royal* is indispensable.

Royal is equally valuable in the preparation of plain, substantial, every-day foods, for all occasions.

The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

No Alum — No Lime Phosphates

BOTH SIMPLICITY AND SPLENDOR MARK THE WILSON INAUGURATION

Washington March 4.—Woodrow Wilson became President of the United States today amid imposing ceremonies and tumultuous scenes of popular greeting. Standing at the historic east front of the capitol, he took the constitution oath of office and in his brief inaugural address made a fervid appeal to all patriotic men for counsel and aid,

"This is not a day of triumph," he declared, "it is a day of dedication. Here muster, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me."

Vice President Marshall had been inaugurated in the senate chamber only shortly before, and at the conclusion of President Wilson's inaugural address the party hurried back to the White House, ahead of the inaugural procession, where Mr. Taft said good-bye to President Wilson and prepared to leave at once for Augusta, Georgia. President Wilson shortly afterward took his place to review the procession.

The day was cold and gray. Heavy clouds shut off the sun. The temperature was from 45 to 50 degrees and a light south wind was blowing.

The elaborate ceremonies of the day followed a fixed program covering practically five hours. It began in the morning with the drive of the President, president-elect and vice president-elect from the White House to the capitol, where until noon Mr. Taft was occupied with the measures passsed in the closing hours of the 62d congress.

The inauguration of Vice President T. R. Marshall occurred shortly after noon, along with the assembling of the new senate and the swearing in of the new senator. Following this, toward 1 p. m., the chief ceremony of the day, the inauguration of President Wilson, occurred at the east front of the capitol. Then came the return of the presidential party to the White House and the review of the inaugural parade, lasting well along into the afternoon.

In marked contrast to the rioting which marked the progress of the suffrage parade of Monday, the inauguration crowd was well handled and orderly. The day before the crowds had been left to the Washington police to master, and the police had met with failure. Today the throng was in the hands of United States troops, under the personal direction of Major General Wood, and the enthusiastic citizens were kept in control.

The Inaugural Committee.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall had remained with their families at their hotel through the night. As the hour approached for opening today's ceremonies, they were joined by the inaugural committee of congress, made up of Senators Crane, Bacon and Overman, and Representatives Rucker, Garret and McKinley. To this committee was assigned the first function of importance in the day's proceedings that of conducting the new President and Vice President to the White House for formal greetings with President Taft, followed by the drive of the presidential party to the Capitol. Mrs. Wilson and family, and Mrs. Marshall remained at the hotel to be escorted to the Capitol later by a military aide.

Meantime the escort for the Presidential party was assembling in the parkways adjoining the White House. Foremost in this escort was the Essex troop from Mr. Wilson's own state. With them, from Mr. Marshalls' state, rode the Black Horse troop of Indiana. One thousand Princeton men, with touches of their college colors, vied with the mounted escort in number and activity.

Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson occupied carriages with members of the inaugural committee; Mr. Marshall and Senator Gallinger, president pro tem of the senate, following immediately in another carriage with other members of the committee; carriages following with members of Mr. Taft's retiring cabinet.

Packed From Early Hour.

Pennsylvania avenue and the main thoroughfares converging at the capitol were packed from an early hour of the day to witness this move of the presidential party to the capitol. From the White House to the capitol steel cables strung along the curb held back the spectators and traffic was suspended.

At the capitol the committee of arrangements was ready to conduct Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson to the marble chamber known as the President's room, just off the lobby leading to the senate chamber. Others of the committee waited to conduct Mr. Marshall and Senator Gallinger to the vice president's room, at the opposite end of the senate lobby.

Senate Galleries Thronged.

Senate galleries were thronged early with a brilliant assemblage in which women largely predominated, their gowns and hats giving a gala appearance to the upper portion of the chamber. The diplomatic galleries were strictly reserved for the families of the representatives of foreign governments, and the president and vice president's galleries for the families of the incoming and outgoing executives. Until the ceremonies of inaugurating the new vice president began these animated galleries were the center of attraction.

The program provided for the entrance of the Supreme Court, the House and other bodies at specified intervals, from 11:30 to noon, leading up to the actua ceremonies. While the Supreme Court was being announced and the sombre-robed justices, accompanied by the officers of the court, found large leather chairs placed along the front row of the chamber, facing the Vice President, and at his right, the diplomatic corps, brilliantly arrayed in full state costume, assembled in the outside corridor prepared to enter in a body.

When the Supreme Court was announced, Chief Justice White leading the procession entered the Senate chamber, followed by Associate Justices Lamar, Hughes, McKenna, Holmes, Lurton, Day, Van Devanter and Pitney.

Foreign Representatives.

The representatives of foreign nations came next, headed by Ambassador Jusserand of France, dean of the diplomatic corps in the absence of the venerable Baron Hengelmuller, the Ambassador of Austria, who is absent from his post on leave and is not to return.

The Rt. Hon. James Brice, the British Ambassador, was next, followed in order of seniority by Count Von Bernstorff, the Ambassador from Germany; Youssouf Zia Pacha, the Ambassador from Turkey; the Marquis Cusani Confalomeri, the Ambassador from Italy; Senor De Gama, the Ambassador from Brazil; George Baknmateff, the Ambassador from Russia; the Viscount Chinda, Ambassador from Japan; and followed by the ministers and their suites from Portugal, Bolivia, Salvador, Netherlands, Venezuela, Switzerland, Greece, China, Spain, Ecuador, Norway, Nicaragua, Cuba, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Belgium, Haiti, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Peru, Sweden, Siam, Colombia, Honduras, Denmark, Panama and Persia. The ambassadors and ministers have seats immediately behind the space reserved for the Cabinet.

Congressmen in Line.

Meanwhile the House of Representaives, formed in double line down the long corridor toward the House wing of the Capitol, and accompanied by the members-elect soon to take places in the next Congress, marched slowly to the Senate door, and, headed by Speaker Clark, for whom a seat had been placed on the rostrum at the left of Senator Gallinger, as President pro tempore of the Senate, found seats reserved on the west side of the chamber the east being held for Senators and others.

Other places reserved in the chamber were for Admiral Dewey and his aide; Major General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the Army, and his aide, and officers of the army and navy, who by name have received the thanks of Congress. Among these were Rear Admiral Peary, the distinguished Arctic explorer. When this part of the program was carried out the next move was to escort the President, President-elect and Vice-President-elect to the chamber. The two most conspicuous seats in the chamber were reserved for Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall , both of which faced the presiding officer, Mr. Wilson's in the front row to the right of the main aisle, and Mr. Marshall's to the left. Seats for the Cabinet and the Committee on Arrangements were close by.

Stage Was Set.

With the entrance of President Taft and President-elect Wilson at the main door of the Senate, escorted by the Committee on Arrangements, and the entrance of Mr. Marshall and Senator Gallinger, also escorted by the same committee, the stage was set for the inauguration of the new Vice-President.

First in the order of the proceedings was the administering of the oath of office to Vice-President Marshall. Arising from his seat among the Senators the new vice-president was escorted to the Senate rostrum, to the right of the presiding officer. The office of Vice-President being vacant by the death of James S. Sherman, the administration of the oath to the new Vice-President fell to the lot of Senator Gallinger. This was a brief ceremony, followed with impressive silence as the oath was slowly repeated by the new official, standing with up-raised hand.

Vice-President Marshall had now been formally installed as the presiding officer of the Senate This much accomplished, the Senate of the 62d Congress adjourned sine die, to reorganize immediately as the new Senate of the 63d Congress, with its new presiding officer directing its affairs. A prayer by the chaplain of the Senate was the first formal action of the newly organized Senate. With this solemn function over, Vice-President Marshall delivered his inaugural address.

Oath to Senators.

It remained only to complete the organization of the new senate by administering the oath to senators re-elected or newly elected to the body.

The returning Democratic senators to take the oath were: Bankerhead, of Alabama; Bacon, of Georgia; Simmons, of North Carolina; Owen, of Oklahoma; Tillman, of South Carolina; Sheppard, of Texas, and Martin, of Virginia.

The re-elected Republicans were: Borah, of Idaho; Kenyon, of Iowa; Nelson, of Minnesota, and Warren, of Wyoming.

The new Democratic members of the body were John T. Robinson, of Arkansas; John F. Shafroth, of Colorado; William Saulsbury, of Delaware; William H. Thompson, of Kansas; Ollie M. James, of Kentucky; Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana; James K. Vardman, of Mississippi; Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana; William Hughes, of New Jersey; Harry Lane, of Oregon; and John K. Shields, of Tennessee.

The new Republicans were: Edwin C. Burleigh, of Maine; John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts; George W. Norris, of Nebraska; L. B. Colt, of Rhode Island, and Thomas Sterling, of South Dakota.

A Scene of Color.

At this point the inaugural ceremonies passed from the stage of quiet and solemnity of the senate chamber to one full of color and animation as the out-door exercises of administering the oath to the new President began at the east front of the Capitol. In the shadow of the great dome an immense stand to hold thousands had been erected. At the front and center of this vast stage were arranged the seats for President Taft and President-elect Wilson. Chief Justice White, about to administer the oath of office, was seated at the right of the President-elect. Flanking this central group were the associate justices of the supreme court, the vice president, senators and former senators. Back of them were ranged the members of the house of representatives and the ambassadors and ministers of foreign nations. In groups here and there were governors of states, many of them with their showy staffs of military and civil officials. Members of the retiring cabinet, officers of the army and navy, and representatives of the various branches of the federal government also had their places on the broad platform.

Facing the inaugural platform a dense crowd of spectators packed the wide plaza and struggled for vantage point, while further back the long lines of military and civic organizations took position to await the formation of the parade.

Procession Moves Slowly.

It was 1:11 o'clock before the procession from the white house to the stand had got as far as the diplomatic corps, so slowly did it move. This was because many remained behind to see new senators sworn in. President-elect Wilson and President Taft bowed to the crowd as they took their seats in the center of the platform.

President-elect Wilson sat at the right of President Taft while Vice President Marshall took his seat at the left of President Taft at the edge of the platform and talked with Senator Bacon.

A burst of cheers and applause greeted Champ Clark as he passed on to the inaugural stand at the head of the line of house members.

A Mild Wind.

A mild wind blew over the stands and the West Point Cadets and sailors ran about in little groups to relieve the waiting, while the presidential party slowly assembled. The east front of the capitol sweeping down from the dome to the ground and out as far as the congressional library and neighboring apartment buildings presented a brilliant scene of color. The weather still was cloudy, but there was no immediate sign of rain.

Major General Wood directed the closing in of the troops before the guests had all been seated, and the crowd gradually edged inward toward the inaugural platform.

Speaker Clark leaned toward President-elect Wilson and the two shook hands, bringing more applause from the crowd.

Applause came from the crowds near the entrance of the capitol door as former Speaker Cannon emerged, swelled into a larger volume as William J. Bryan came forward with the other guests comprising the membership of President Wilson's cabinet. Governor Fielder, successor to President-elect Wilson as governor of New Jersey, came out to the stand with Senator Martine.

Mr. Bryan, Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Redfield, Rep. Burleson, Mr. Daniels, Franklin K. Lane, Rep. William B. Wilson, Prof. Houston and the others of the new cabinet were escorted to seats as the crowd voiced its approval by cheers. Mrs. Wilson and her daughters took seats close to the square platform at the left. At Mrs. Wilson's request Mrs. Marshall took a seat beside her.

The two women walked forward to the rail to look at the crowd. The Wilson girls joined them.

"Oh, isn't it wonderful?" said Mrs. Wilson as she looked out over the immense gathering that extended so far that faces were not recognizable.

At 1:29 the last restraint upon the crowd was removed and across the empty space of asphalt came a cheering mass of men and women waving hats, flags, and coats upward in the direction of the President-elect. In a moment a dense sea of people touched the very edges of the inaugural stand. the military preserving their places with difficulty.

Somebody in the crowd shouted: "Three cheers for Miss Nellie Wilson!" and a good natured laugh went up.

The Wilson cabinet on the stand included all but James C. McReynolds, the new attorney general, who had been unable to accept the invitation to be present.

President Taft, who had sat with a good natured smile on his face as the crowd surged about, burst into a hearty laugh when someone yelled, "Where is Teddy?"

Bible Is Kissed.

With this setting of animation, all attention was directed to the two central figures of the assemblage—the President-elect about to take the oath of office, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, ready to administer the oath. These two, rising from their seats, stood together at the center of the platform the Chief Justice with the bible open in his hands, the President-elect with uplifted right hand.

Slowly the Chief Justice repeated the oath as it is prescribed by the Constitution:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The President-elect repeated the oath word for word, and kissed the open bible. It was over. A new President had come into office.

At the moment of conclusion of the oath a Presidential salute of 21 guns boomed out the news that a new Chief Executive had been inaugurated.

The President at once began his inaugural address.

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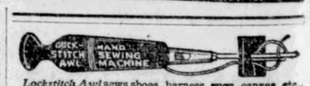

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MAILS, $283,000,000

Senate Passes Appropriation for Postal Service.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The posoffice appropriation bill carrying approximately $283,000,000, an increase of nearly $3,000,000 over the house bill, has been passed by the senate. The largest single item in the bill is for the transportation of mails on mail routes, $51,500,000 being authorized by the senate for this purpose. The senate appropriated $47,500,000 for the rural delivery service. The measure carries an increase of more than $12,000,000 over the appropriations made last year due to the establishment of the parcel post system. An amendment proposed by Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, providing for the pensioning of postal employes after they had served 25 years or more in the service, was eliminated from the bill on a point of order by Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia. He contended that it was general legislation and was sustained by the chair.

The provision in the bill as reported to the senate providing for the election of fourth class postmasters was also stricken out. Charges that railroads are grossly overpaid for carrying the mails were made by Senator Ashurst during consideration of the bill. He produced statistics from the U. S. postal commission to show that the government paid $71.39 for carrying a ton of mail from New York to Chicago, while for carrying a ton of freight the railroads received $13 and for a ton of express $25.

MANY GUESTS BURNED

The Dewey Hotel at Omaha Is Destroyed by Fire.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 28.—Fire, believed to have been caused by a gas explosion, cost 15 or more lives here today and caused a loss of $250,000.

The Dewey Hotel, a second class hostelry at 13th and Farnam streets, was destroyed by fire, which swept the three-story building with a speed that precluded attempts at rescue. Some of the guests had time to reach the stairways, but others were caught by the collapsing roof of the structure before they could be rescued from window sills, on which they had taken refuge.

Several victims jumped or fell from windows and met instant death or mortal injury.

At noon only 25 out of about 65 persons estimated to have been in the building had been accounted for, but it was hoped that the death list would be smaller than at first estimated as it was known that a score or more of those who escaped left the neighborhood without revealing their identities.

In addition to the loss on the hotel proper several business firms who had their establishments in the building suffered.

Izzie Steiss, a newspaper carrier, was one of the heroes of the fire. Before the firemen arrived he rushed into the building and assisted the night clerk to arouse those who were asleep. He helped drag several half dazed persons from the building and then collapsed from the effects of smoke. He was removed to a hospital and revived.

Jesse Nold, an employe of the hotel, probably saved the lives of 20 persons. He was awakened by the cry of fire, and half dressed hurried through the smoke filled halls arousing guests. He got a number of persons out of the burning building, all of them half clad.

The bitter cold weather added to the discomfort of those who had to flee for their lives and frozen hose lines handicapped the firemen.

DO MUCH HONOR TO CASTRO

Cubans Receive Him Gladly in Havana.

Havana, Cuba, Feb. 26.—General Cipriano Castro, former dictator of Venezuela, arrived here today on board the steamer Saratoga from New York, and was greeted enthusiastically by the populace.

No opposition was offered to his landing. The immigration officials afforded him all possible facilities.

WIFE BARS SICKLES SALE

Wins $13,000 Claim on General's House by Jury Decision.

New York, Feb. 28.—Threatened sale of the property of General Daniel E. Sickles, the civil war veteran, to satisfy judgments was forestalled last night when a sheriff's jury held that the general's wife, who came to her husband's aid in his financial difficulties, has rightful claim upon the contents of the soldier's Fifth avenue mansion.

Mrs. Sickles' claim is on a chattel mortgage for $13,000. The jury's action nullifies the scheduled sale of March 7 under outside judgments.

The property includes a collection of curios, art objects and articles of historical interest.

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Mandy Lane	Pride of the Prairie	The Island of Roses and Love
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OnMoonlightBay I Wish I Had a Girl		Take Me Out to the Ball Game
My Pony Boy	Everybody's Doin' It	Roses Bring Dreams of You
Wholesale Love	Holding Hands	That's How I Love You, Mame
Lovelight	My Lovin' Henry	Everybody Works But Father
Oh You Kid	In the Sweet By-and-By	I Like Mush With Syrup Meals
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Call Me Up Some Rainy Afternoon	
Next to Your Mother Who Do You Love	
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Every Little Bit Helps	(Way
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CAVALRY RIDES DOWN CROWDS

Marching Suffragists Jolted and Jeered—Ten Thousand in Line.

Washington, March 4.—Rank mismanagement by the Washington police during the woman's suffrage procession on Pennsylvania avenue Monday afternoon resulted in a steady mile of disorder for more than an hour while the crowd estimated at a quarter of a million assembled to see a parade.

One man in the crush at the south end of the treasury dropped dead of heart disease. Three hundred women and girls were brought into Washington hospitals in a fainting condition in less than two hours. One man had his hip badly crushed in the jam. Last night matrons of police stations had 25 lost children to look after. Eighteen husbands last night asked the police to find lost wives. More than 30 girls, one of them with a smashed foot, where the hoof of a policeman's horse almost severed the girl's toes, were carried into the emergency hospital in less than an hour.

Women marchers had their skirts torn off, sometimes with malice aforethought, by men mad clean through when jammed back, by police automobiles and horses or by men who were drunk, or both mad and drunk.

Marchers Insulted Also.

Insults to the women marchers far back in the line of paraders that were more vile even than spoken insults sometimes occurred. When the last of the paraders had passed and the crowds had melted away at the dinner hour last night, Pennsylvania avenue was cluttered with hair combs, bits of women's clothing and other relics of the fight the suffragists had made to get through the crowd.

One hundred and twenty-five cases of drunkenness were brought to the hospital between 11 and 6 o'clock.

At Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, a young woman about 20, was caught in the rush and her outer skirt completely torn from her. A gallant young man loaned her an overcoat and the young lady was hurried into a hotel in a hysterical condition.

Many Other Accidents.

It is believed that besides the cases treated at hospitals, there were numerous other accidents, the injured ones being taken either into hotels or private residences.

Every hospital in Washington, however, received patients injured or suffering as the result of the suffragist demonstration.

A din of squeaks, honkings of automobiles manned by plain clothesmen, yells, curses from men, the cries of moun